PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam
Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along
the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c.,
with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

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No 54,877.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
20th ,,	MALWA	10883	......	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	......	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	1505
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	9505
15th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10810
29th ,,	DELHI	8090	......	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTEN	9621
12th ,,	INDIA	7911	......	...
19th ,,	MANTUA	11000	......	...
[illegible] ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
[illegible] March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
[illegible] ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	...
[illegible] ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
[illegible] ,,	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
30th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
[illegible] ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
[illegible] ,,	MANTUA	11000	......	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place between 12-30 and 1 P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, carrying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL RATES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 591	Rs. 713 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

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BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILLINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Harlesden"	2724	November	Philadelphia
"Haigh Hall"	3069	November	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

PASSENGER AGENTS.
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

Steamer Fares to England.

A. LIVERPOOL.—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1st single	605-0	2nd single	462-0
1st return	990-0	2nd return	704 0

B. LONDON BY SEA.—

1st single	856-0	2nd single	627-0
1st single	693-0	2nd single	528-0
1st return	1,287-0	2nd return	940-8
1st return	1,039-8	2nd return	792-0

C. LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.—

1st single	858-0	2nd single	627 0
1st return	1,287-0	2nd return	941-0

D. LONDON VIA GENOA.—

1st single	694-8	2nd single	451-0
1st return	1,089-0	2nd return	707-0

E. LONDON VIA TRIESTE.—

1st single	760-0	2nd single	535-0
1st return	1,263-0	2nd return	832-0

F. WEYMOUTH (South of England).—
1st single......400-0 and 420-0

G. THIRD CLASS PASSAGES LONDON BY SEA.—

	Rs.
Berths in general Cabin	210
,, ,, 4 Berth Cabin	225
,, ,, 2 Berth Cabin	240
London via Marseilles with 2nd class rail	Rs. 327, Rs. 342

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, etc.
For further particulars apply to:—

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 15th Nov.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 18th Nov.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 19th Nov.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 18th Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 15th Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dabai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 20th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th November, 1909.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909
MASSILLIA	5091	J. Thomson	5th Dec. 1909
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May ,,
ELYSIA	[illegible]	A. Haig	23rd ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	803
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	930
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,033
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	18th Nov. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	16th Dec. 1909.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	18th Jany. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 609	Rs. 383	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be :—1st Class, Rs. 703; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	P. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jany 1910

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to......to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KANZLER	3,600	Ulrich	25th Nov.
† SOMALI	2,500	Greiwe	9th Dec.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

34, Medow Street, Bombay, 4th November 1909.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnon	25th Nov. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,150	X	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	6,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	2nd Dec. 1909.
DUMBEA	6,685	Rebufat	31st Dec. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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PRICE.
PLAIN
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COMPLICATED.

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PERFECTED
WASHABLE
WATER
PAINT,
Manufactured by
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ORR, F.C.S.,
is unrivalled as
an artistic and
permanent
decoration.

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AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S
ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE
WATER PAINT.

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We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND
ANTIMALARIC RANA,
INCOMPARABLE SPECIFIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVERS,
AS A SURE GUARANTEED CURE.
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The only preparation of the kind taken in consideration of the recent International Exhibition of Milan, and awarded with a Silver Medal.

Adopted also by the Ministry for foreign affairs for the use of the medical ambulatories attached to the Royal Italian Schools in foreign countries.

It combats rapidly and radically malarial fevers of every kind and in every stage, whether acute, chronic or convalescent and is a first rate preservative for persons who are obliged to live in unhealthy districts.

By its being continually used, even after cure, it becomes an excellent reconstituent of the strength, of indisputable efficacy, and exempt from any inconvenience.

It is agreeable to the taste, easy of assimilation, and perfectly tolerated.

Taken as a preservative by persons living in unhealthy places, and as a strengthner, one tablespoonful is sufficient for adults, half for children, and one teaspoonful for little children.

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YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kolar and Karachi.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and - - Dealers in :—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands :—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S. S. "Umsinga".	4,500	8th December, 1909.

For further particulars, apply to,

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "ELYSIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1909.

NOTICE.

WANTED, ONE EUROPEAN NURSE. for the Civil Hospital, Sukkur, on monthly pay Rs. 150 and Rs. 11. Uniforms and other allowances.

Apply to the Undersigned with Testimonials. Copy of Rules, etc., can be had on application.

C. R. BAKHLE, Major, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Sukkur.

5th November, 1909.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between the Undersigned in the business of Cloth Merchants, carried on in the name of JAMNADAS MOTICHAND, at Mulji Jaitha's Cloth Market, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED as from the 9th day of September, 1909. All persons owing debts to the said firm and all persons having any claim against the said firm are respectively required to pay in their debts and to send in their claims within 15 days from the date hereof to the Undersigned MOTICHAND DEVICHAND, at his residence No. 80, Frere Road, Bombay. All claims not so sent will be considered as waived.—Bombay, 9th November, 1909.

MOTICHUND DEVCHUND,
ISHVERLAL CHHOTALAL DAVE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for constructing a MARRIED MAJOR'S QUARTER, No. 9, with outhouses complete, at Ahmednagar, at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,335, will be received by the Garrison Engineer, Ahmednagar, upto 12 noon, on 25th November, 1909.

For particulars apply as above or to Assistant Commanding, Royal Engineer, Poona.

C. E. BADDELEY, Colonel,
Assist. Comdg. R. E., Poona District.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES intending TO JOIN the COLLEGE, during the next year, should submit their applications immediately.

An Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held on the 4th and 17th January, 1910.

Seven Scholarships are likely to be available during the year. Five of them will be awarded by the Director of Agriculture, Poona, by individual selection and in consultation with District Officers, and three, by the Principal. Passing of the Matriculation or Schools Final Examination is an essential qualification for admission as a scholar.

Conditions of scholarships as well as conditions for admission as a private student will be found in the College Rules, a copy of which will be furnished by the Principal on application.

Replies to applications will not be sent during the Christmas holidays.

F. JOSLEN, Lt.-Colonel,
Principal, Bombay Vety College, I. C. V. D.

Parel, Bombay, 10th November.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Manishanker Naranji alias Ambashanker Gowrishanker, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, late Fitter in the B B & C. I. Railway Company's Machine Shop, a bachelor, Deceased.

Bajaram Ramshanker Shastri, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a School Master, residing at Girgaum without the Fort, the Sole Executor named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed.................................... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 8th day of November, 1909.

Messrs. MADHAVJI, KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT MANAGER WANTED for Printing Press (News and Jobbing). None but experienced thoroughly practical man and capable estimater need apply. Address Box No. 333, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

TO PUBLISHERS.—FOR SALE COPYRIGHT and STANDING MATTER of old Established Indian Railway Guide. Offers.—Address Box No. 985, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November 1909.

Bhavnagar, 23rd October, 1909.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARODA FANCY BAZAR.

THIS GRAND BAZAR, in aid of the INDUSTRIAL HOME for the Helpless Women, will be held under the Most Distinguished Patronage of

HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF MINTO.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI SHREE CHIMNABAI GAEKWAR.

has graciously consented to open the Bazar to be held at the Nyana Mandir Hall, Baroda, at 5 p.m. on the 15th November, 1909.

PROGRAMME.

(1) 15th November, 1909.—The Countess of Minto will declare open the Fancy Bazar at the request of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb Shree Chimnabai Gaekwar, at 5 P.M. The Bazar will remain open till 7-30 P.M. for Zenana Ladies alone.

(2) 16th November, 1909.—His Excellency the Viceroy of India, accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar, will honour the Fancy Bazar with their distinguished presence: other engagements permitting. The Bazar will be open from 3 to 9 p.m. for the Public in general.

(3) 17th to 20th November 1909.—On each of these days the Fancy Bazar will remain open from 5 to 9 p. m. for the Public in general. WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, will be reserved for Zenana Ladies alone.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE BAZAR.

(1) 15th and 17th Nov.—Her Highness the Maharani Saheb Shree Chimnabai Gaekwar, assisted by the Princess Indira Rajah, will keep a special stall in aid of the Home for the Helpless Women.

(2) 15th, 16th and 17th Nov.—There will be "Tableau Vivants" by the amateur ladies.

(3) 15th to 20th Nov.—Display and sale of Fancy Articles on different stalls kept by distinguished ladies.

(4) 15th to 20th Nov.—Cinematographic Shows.

(5) 15th to 20th Nov.—Band Entertainment.

(6) 15th to 20th Nov.—Fish Pond, etc., etc.

(7) 15th to 20th Nov.—Refreshment Stall.

TICKETS.

Admission tickets and Season Passes to the Fancy Bazar can be had from KHAN SAHEB KARMALLY JOOSAB, at Madan Baug Bhimnath and Mandvi Offices from the 15th to 20th November, 1909.

Tickets will also be sold to visitors at the Entrance door.

N. B.—Tickets are not transferable. For children under ten (10) years, half rates will be charged.

NEW NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY MINTO

AND

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IN AID OF THE DUFFERIN FUND

A deserving charity much in need of funds

Will be presented the Three Act Comedy,

"LORD AND LADY ALGY,"

by the POONA and BOMBAY AMATEURS.

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH

AND

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH.

Plan of Theatre and Tickets at SOUNDY and Co., Hornby Road.

THE

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-MORROW.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

"THE GREAT AVAITION WEEK AT CHAMPAGNE"

Record flights in the Air: See the Continental Cracks.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, 3,

including Sundays,

7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.

SATURDAY, SPECIAL LATE SHOW

11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.

NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION.

Next Municipal Building, Bori Bunder.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.

Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P. M.

Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.

BAND in attendance.

Admission, One Rupee.

Skates, One Rupee.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

AN ORGAN RECITAL

Will be Given

By DR. WILLIAM CRESER,

MUS. DOC., OXON,

On FRIDAY, NOV. 12TH, 1909, AT 6-30 P.M.

Vocalist.—MR. EDGAR FAULKNER.

'XMAS TOURNAMENT, 1909

IN

GREEN'S BILLIARD ROOM.

Open to all GREEN'S CUSTOMERS.

5 PRIZES—5 HAMPERS.

Entry, Rs. 3, to be given to the Orphanage Fund.

COMMENCING ON THE 16TH NOV.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciallity.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite Lipton's).

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£150,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Changchung, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Honolulu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Liaoyang, Lyons, Fengtien Mukden, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Eyojun Port Arthur, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and tabling, having cose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the Bombay Gazette.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases By W. R. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 4 annas each up to 12 months old: over 12 months, an additional anna for every year.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.

Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.

F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.

Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.

" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.

" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.

" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.

A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.

"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant at 2 30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, in Bank street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, marble topped large and small chiffoneers, dining, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, almira, cupboard, large Indian carpets, iron safes etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Acting Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of C. J. Demetracapala, Insolvent, office furniture such as writing tables, chairs, bookstand, benches copying press, cupboard, chest of drawers, Empire typewriter, Chubb's safe 24 by 24 by 32 inches on stand etc.

At 3 P. M. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Rubber-tyred office shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY (OART) AT LOWER MAHIM KHED TANK.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1909, at 5 p m., (S. T.), by order of the Transferee of Mortgage, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Luxmon Ramji Bhetker, Narayen Ramji Bhetker, and Devji Ramji Bhetker, in virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgage dated 1st October, 1906, the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground or oart together with all the huts and trees growing thereon containing by admeasurement 2,778 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 702, new No 4866, old Survey No. 639, New Survey No.—1-17 35 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 2878 and 2879, Street Nos. 344 and 343, situate at Lower Mahim Khed Tank in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay outside the Fort of Bombay and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the public gully, on or towards the West and North by the oart of Vithoba Khimjee and on the South by property of Trimbuck Gangadher Ranade and stands in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and the Assessor and Collector Municipal rates and taxes in the name of Rama Fakir Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors to the Transferee of mortgagee at their office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Kazi Sayad Street, behind Vadgadi, near Mandvi.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Karsondas Parmanand and Shamji Parmanand, lately trading in partnership under the name of Parmanand Narsey, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises on FRIDAY the 19th day of November, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay near the Musjid Bunder, in Kazi Sayad Street containing by admeasurement 128 square yards or thereabout be the same little more or less assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1592 and Street No. 228-30 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 700 New Survey No. 6410 old Survey No. 491 and new Survey No. 2776 and bounded on the east by the said Kazi Sayad Street on the west by a sweeper's passage on the south by the house of Jethabhai Dharamsey and on the north by the house of Keshavji Jadhavji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Karsondas Parmanand and Shamji Parmanand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Acting Official Assignee.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Ginning Factory and Cotton Baling Press at Karanja (Berars.)

Under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Ardeshir Rustomji Kapadia, and under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 14th day of February, 1907, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 25th November, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, all and singular the land, hereditaments and premises situate at Karanja (Berar) together with the Cotton Press and Ginning Factory and all other buildings, standing or erected thereon with the appurtenances thereto all the presses, gins, boilers, engines, pumps, gear, plant, machinery, implements, utensils, apparatus, fittings and stores in and upon the said premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement nine acres and twelve gunthas or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Forest Kali Survey No 2 together with the tenements buildings, and structure now standing thereon, all which land and the tenements, buildings, and structures now standing thereon are situate at or on the east side of the Umraoti Raod, at Karanja in the Umraoti Zilla and in the Registration Sub-District of Akola in the Berars, and are bounded on or towards the East by the Road, leading to Umraoti, on or towards the west by the road leading to Shapoor, on or towards the north by the road leading to Imampura and on or towards the South by a field No. 1 of Ajampor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and detailed list of machinery, etc, apply to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustom, Kola & Co, Solicitors for the Mortgagee at their office, No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 12th November, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 85, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on Monday the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 48, 46, 42-44, 38-40, 36, 32-34, 14-16, 10 12.

Case Nos 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 355, 356 Sarung Street.

MENESSE & Co

Bombay, 12th November, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DO YOU WANT A REALLY GOOD WHISKY?

IF SO, TRY

CLUB BLEND

In square bottle and bears the OLD LAMP Trade Mark.

Beware of Imitations.

To be had of

Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D. D. BARIA, AND OF ALL DEALERS,

OR

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
THE SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR-CARS.

Under instructions from the trustees of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, of York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, the following valuable Motor-cars, the property of late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick:—

I. One 40 h.p. 4 cylinder Fiat Car, with 5 seated double Phaeton Touring Body, Magneto Ignition, Cape Cart Hood, a pair of Side Lamps, a Tail Lamp, a pair of Acetylene Head Lights, Stepney wheel with tyre and tube, complete set of tools, etc.

II. One 18-24 h.p. 4 cylinder Siddeley Car with 5 seated double Phaeton Body, Battery and Magneto Ignition, Cape, Cart Hood, Folding Glass Screen, Stepney wheel with tyre and tube, a pair of Side Lamps, a Tail Lamp, a pair of Acetylene Head Lights, a Horn, complete set of tools, etc.

III. One 10-12 h.p. 2 cylinder Siddeley Car with 5 seated double Phaeton side entrance body, accumulator Ignition, Cape, Cart Hood, a pair of Side Lamps, a Tail Lamp, a Horn, Stepney wheel with tyre and tube, complete set of tools, etc.

The cars have been thoroughly overhauled and revarnished and such of the tyres as were worn out have been replaced so that the cars are now in thorough working order with all Tyres, Tubes, etc., in sound condition.

The property is on view on the premises of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency and will be sold to the highest bidders; but private offers will be considered prior to the date of Auction from intending purchasers who can try the cars by previous appointments.

The cars have been in use for not more than a year and are in every respect in perfect order and condition.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

2 cottage pianos.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
2 gents bicycles 24in., one lady's bicycle 22in.
one girl's bicycle 18in, and one boy's cycle 18in. (all new).

AUCTION SALE of the property belonging to the Tricumdas Mill Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation).

Sale of the Mill premises, Engines, Boilers, Machinery, plants etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Eqr. the Official Liquidator and persuant to the authority in that behalf granted to him by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and with the concurrence of and in consultation with the Mortgagee Rajah Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY the 29th November at 5 o'clock (S. T.) put up the above mill premises and property for sale by Public Auction at the office of the Company, Oriental Building Hornby Road, Fort.

The property to be sold comprises the following:—

Ten pieces of freehold land admeasuring 37,327 sq. yds. or thereabouts situate at Ferguson Road, Worli. The Mill buildings, engines and boiler house, with out-buildings erected and standing on the said premises of land, and cotton in process of manufacture on the machinery of the Mill.

One horizontal compound condensing 1,600 H. P. Steam Engine, 4 Steam Boilers, Donkey pumps with the Mill gearing attached to the engine.

Machines and fittings in the Machine shop:
Machinery in the Blow room.
Machinery in the Spinning Department.
Machinery in the Carding Department.
Presses and Machinery in the Baling Department.

Accessories as follows:—Bale breaking machine, grinding apparatus, wrapping tackles, Building, Machine and other scales, bobbins, skewers beltings, etc. etc. and Electric light and sprinkle instalments.

The Mill works 45,408 spindles out of which 29,256 are males and 16,152 ring spindles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made either to Messrs. Payne & Co, Attorneys to the Official Liquidator at their office, Esplanade Road or to R. D. Sethna Eqr, Official Liquidator at the High Court Building or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th November, 1909.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St.,
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserved Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold $3,631,273·75

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Canton, Manila, London, Cebu, Shanghai, Yokohama, Colon, Kobe, Empire, San Francisco, City of Mexico, Washington, Panama, Singapore, Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Elmswood, 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E. will be glad to TAKE THE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

TO BE LET.

TOP FLOOR of PARK HOUSE, Middle Colaba with 5 Rooms, two verandahs, and servants quarters. Open on all sides, direct Westerly Sea breeze, Electric Light and Fans. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to—

FAZULBHOY CHINOY,
1st Floor.

WHENEVER YOU SEE A MOTOR CAR

YOU INVARIABLY NOTE THAT IT IS LUBRICATED WITH "CHALLENGE" MOTOR OIL.

Motorists all over the world appreciate the most reliable qualities of this famous Motor Lubricant.

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.

Prices and full Particulars on Application.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

A NEW "RONEO" COPIER, in thorough working order. Half a dozen copies can be taken at a time. Terms Moderate.

For particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette," Ld.

FOR SALE.

TWO PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES IN QUITE GOOD CONDITION.

TWO CUTTING MACHINES of well-known makers, Hugh and Kimber, are FOR SALE. Both are in very good condition. The Large one is 34 inches wide, and has 2 extra Knives. The Small one is 21 inches wide, and has with it 1 extra Knife. Both the Machines can be seen in working order, by applying sharp to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

Bombay Gazette

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

To be issued in December

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

ORIGINAL STORIES:

AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT,
By Q.

THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions:—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums,

Cookery and Dont's.

Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.

George Robey on Pantomimes.

New Puzzles.

N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 10TH NOV. 09.] [BOMBAY, 11TH NOV. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus, Minus
2½ per cent Consols... ...	82 3/4	unchgd
3 do. Rentes	99 1/2	unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4	unchgd
3½ do. Govt Securities....	82 13/16	unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/16	1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/8	1/16
Silver in New York	50 5/8	—1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23 1/2	unchgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·48 1/2	unchgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4	1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5	Since 21st Oct.
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	4 5/8	unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 1/8	unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1/8	unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/4	unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	4 1/2	unchgd
do 7-day Market Loans...	4 5/8	unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)............	77/9	unchgd

Amount Paid into the Bank of England...... .... £700,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 15-16d. unchgd.

*Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

London, Nov. 10.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. 6,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 23,90,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 6,20,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 36,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 09 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 09 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·7.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 1,10,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 1,10,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 3,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 09 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 09 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale........ Rs. 80,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week ......Rs. 40,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Madras, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 2-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—

Spots	...Moderate demand
Futures	... Strong.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	......
Imports	... 8,000
Mid-Americans	...7·77+23
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11 11-16+3-16

*Called 2,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
7·63	7·64	7·67	7·70	
+28	+29	+28	+30	
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May**	**May-June**	**June-July**	**July-Aug**
7·73	7·74	7·76	7·75	7·74
+31	+30	+29	+29	+30

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	57,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	73,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	...	18,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	20,000 "

Spot Cotton—15·10+45

Futures—Month of Dec. 14·64+12 } Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later partially under realising.
Do. do. March 14·95+19 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—14 1-2+3-16
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·56+20
Do. do. Mar. 14·58+18
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 7 6-32
F. G. Broach	d. 7 1-32
Good Broach	d. 6 28-32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 6 8-32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 6 4-32
Good Bhownagger	d. 6
Fine Oomras	d. 6 10-32
F. G. Oomras	d. 6 6-32
Good Oomras	d. 6 2-32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 6 2-32
Fine M. G. Oomras ... —	d. 6 10-32
Fine Bengals	d. 5 24-32
F. G. Bengals...	d. 5 20-32
Good Bengals...	d. 5 16-32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d. 6 8-32
Good Khandeish	d. 5 28-32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 6

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—33 3-4—Nov.-Dec.—London—Buyers.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—30 3-4—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 1 3—Jan.-Feb.—Nominal—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore—41. 3-4 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 415lbs., ex-ship—59—Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 48 1 1—Dec.-Jan.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd

SUGAR:—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14s. 7½d.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Firm.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber—5s. 4d.—Value.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW:—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ..	... 35s. 6d.
" " Mutton Tallow ..	... 37s. 1-4d.
General tone of Tallow Auction ...	... Firmer.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [11TH NOV. 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer
10 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 5,76,099	London	National Bank
1 Box Sovs	75,000		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,15,200	do	Chartered Bank
167 Bars Silver.	2,89,918		
1 Box Sovs	87,000	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	International Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	do	IndianSpecie Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	do	Yokohama Bank
2 Cases Gold Coins	3,580	Muscat	Comptoir National
Rupees	4,500		
1 Box Gold Bullions	38,400	London	
5 Bundles Sovs...	3,400	Busreh	M Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	8,000		
1 Bundle Rupees	33	Dwarka	
1 Bundle Rupees.	1,300	Debai	
1 Bundle Rupees.	475	P'bunder	
1 Bundle Rupees.	2100	Muscat	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	21	25,488
B. B. & C. I. Railway	53	62,269

BOMBAY, 11th November 1909.

Markets closed for the Dewali Holidays.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	11,392 bales.
Wheat	6,176 cwts.
Linseed	5,389 "
Rapeseed	1,194 "
Gingellyseed	28,296 "
Poppyseed...	93 "
Groundnuts	2,223 "
Castorseed	4,495 "
Rice	2,148 "
Myrabollams	1,359 "
Cottonseed	27,133 "
Mowraseed...	2,789 "
Gram	1,186 "
Jeowar	321 "
Maize	3,489 "

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 6th Nov.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th Nov, 1909..				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1500·51	1129936	12230591	13360527
I.M. Ry. System	1173·05	208270	2993906	3202276
A. D. C. Ry........	125·60	35988	475072	511060
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1163	21795	22958
Total...	2939·35	1375457	15721364	17096821
Actuals for corpg. week ending 7th Nov. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·58	917133	11149165	12066298
I.M.Ry. System	1177·62	203414	2977515	3179929
A. D. C. Ry......	125·99	26635	465771	492406
B. K. Railway...	13·31	114	2300	2414
Total	2923·45	1146296	14594751	15741047
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·01	+ 212803	+ 1081426	+ 1294229
I. M. Ry.	+ 0·44	+ 4856	+ 16391	+ 22347
A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	+ 9353	+ 9301	+ 18654
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 26·98	+ 1049	+ 19495	+ 20544

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th Sept. 1909.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th Oct. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week........	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 27,000	Rs.	Rs. 32,000
Or per mile of Railway........	35	191	......	227
For previous 18 weeks of half year	81,927	1,84,728	1,393	2,67,148
Total for 19 weeks	86,927	2,11,728	1,393	2,99,148
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,676	15,417	864	21,957
Per mile of Ry..	40	109	6	155
Total to corresponding date...	1,09,934	3,25,089	3,101	4,38,124

Decrease for the week..............Rs. 10,143
Do. to date.....................Rs. 1,38,976

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th Oct. on 1,772·38 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week........	Rs. 1,52,000	Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,09,000
Or per mile of Railway	86	141	4	231
For previous 18 weeks of half year	27,50,242	29,40,869	1,03,847	58,03,959
Total for 19 weeks	29,02,242	31,90,869	1,10,847	62,12,959
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,46,651	2,06,987	12,516	3,66,154
Per mile of Ry.	82	117	7	206
Total to corresponding date...	28,37,264	32,15,923	1,13,745	61,66,932

Increase for the week ....Rs. 42,856
Decrease to date..................Rs. 46,027

ANNOUNCING his awards in the action song class—a charming feature of the annual children's day at Blackpool Musical Festival—Dr. McNaught, adjudicator, said he had no idea of the possibilities of lovemaking until he saw the schoolchildren that afternoon show how it was done in their action song, "No, John, no." Those who had trained the children must, he thought, have had immense experience!

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAL NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

AUBREY.—November 7, at 2 London Street, Calcutta the wife of E. W. Aubrey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—BROWN.—November 6, at St. Andrew's Church Calcutta, by the Revd Mr. Chree, Senior Chaplain, Alexander Clark of Khardah Jute Mill to Violet Nathall Brown, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Dundee, Scotland.

HUGHES—SCHILLING.—November 8, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Neut, S. J., J. Francis Hughes second son of the late Dr. James Hughes of Nowgong, Assam, to Lucy, second daughter of the late Hauptman Xavil Schilling, Altdorf, (Uri) Switzerland.

H. T SINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 44m. Sun sets 6h. 2m.; High water, 10-29m. 11-21s.; Low water, 4-30m. 4-44s.
The Divali Holidays.
Lecture by President Henry C. King, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D., of Oberlin College, U.S.A. Subject:—"How to make a rational fight for Character." at Wilson College, 6-30 p.m.
Arrival of American Tourists.
Meeting of the subscribers to the Laloaca Fund, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Organ recital at the Cathedral, 6-30 p.m.
The Divali Illuminations.

Maxim: "He that is not idle, when at leisure may play with his business."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR

Saturday, November 13.—Bombay Jackal Club opens at Santa Cruz. Sun rises 6h. 45m. Sun sets 6h. 1m. High water, 11-6m. 11-51s. Low water, 5-13m. 5-12s.

Sunday, November 14.—Hindu New Year. Sun rises, 6h. 46m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 11 35m.; Low water, 5-47m., 5-41s.

Monday, November 15.—Government assembles in Bombay. Sun rises 6h 46m.; Sun sets 6h. 1m.; High water, 0-24m.; 0-17s.; Low water, 6-21m. 6-11s.

Tuesday November 16.—Opening of the New Novelty Theatre. Amateur Performance of "Lord and Lady Algy" in aid of the Lady Dufferin Fund. Sun rises, 6h. 46m.; Sun sets, 6h 1m.; High water, 1-0m, 0-42s; Low water, 6-56m., 6-42s.

Wednesday November 17.—H. E. The Viceroy's Arrival. Ordinary General Meeting of the New Pachora and the New Jalgaon Manufacturing Companies, 4-40 p.m. Amateur Performance of "Lord and Lady Algy" in aid of the Lady Dufferin Fund at the Novelty Theatre, 9 30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m; Sun sets, 6h 1m.; High water, 1-39m, 1-20s.; Low water, 7-32m. 7-14s.

Thursday, November 18.—H. E. the Viceroy in Bombay. Address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Motor Drive round Mahim and Salsette. Presentation of Orders and Medals. State Banquet and Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee.

A MAHOMEDAN CHARITY.—Yesterday was the "Chalisa" ceremony of the late Mr. Mahomed Ismael Sobani and in his memory it is decided by the deceased gentleman's relations to give away in charity Rs. 50,000 for helping poor Mahomedan students.

BANQUET AT COLABA CAUSEWAY MANSIONS.—In honour of the birthday of His Highness the Aga Khan, Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, G.C.I.E., a festive assembly of the Khoja Panjebhai Club was held last night at the Karim Mansions, Colaba Causeway. A sumptuous dinner was provided.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.—On Wednesday night Mr. Cassamali Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy entertained a number of his friends to an evening party in his bungalow at Warden Road, Breach Candy. A number of Bhayats of the Native Chiefs were present, the Kuvar Shri of Palanpur, the Dewan of Junagadh and several leading citizens of Bombay were amongst the guests for whose entertainment Indian music and a nautch were provided.

DIVALI CELEBRATION AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."—The employes celebrated Devali holiday at the premises of this office. All men of the various departments met together and after garlanding the Editor and General Manager and guests, ladies and gentlemen, present, wished long life, prosperity and success. The whole premises wore a gay appearance, and joy and happiness prevailed throughout.

SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY'S CHARITY FUNDS.—A meeting of the committee of the charitable funds established by the first Parsi Baronet was held on Wednesday evening in the hall of the Parsi Benevolent Institute, to elect a member of the committee in place of Mr. K. R. Cama, deceased. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, the present Baronet, presided. On the motion of Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban, seconded by Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Cama, it was resolved that the regret of the committee be recorded at the death of Mr. K. R. Cama, and that a letter of condolence and sympathy be forwarded to the deceased gentleman's family. On the motion of Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, seconded by Mr. Jamsetji Bomonji Wadia, Mr. Shapurji Jivaji was elected a member of the committee in Mr. Cama's place.

FANCY BAZAR AT BARODA.—In our advertisement columns appear details of a Grand Bazar to be held in aid of the Industrial Home for Helpless Women from the 15th to 20th instant at Baroda under the patronage of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto and Her Highness the Mahrani Shree Chimnabai Gaekwar. Her Excellency Lady Minto will open the Bazar. His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, will visit the Bazar on the 16th instant. Special time has been arranged for zenana ladies to visit the Bazar. Her Highness the Maharani Gaekwar, assisted by the Princess Indira Rajah, will keep a special stall on the 15th and 17th instant. Among the amusements at the Bazar are a Tableau Vivants by ladies, Cinematograph shows, and a Fish Pond. A Band will discourse selections of music on the premises. Tickets and season passes can be had from Khan Saheb KarmallyJoosab at Madav Baug, Bhimnath, and Mandvi Bombay.

GOVERNOR RETURNS TO BOMBAY.

THE Governor of Bombay, H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, reached Bombay from Ganeshkind on Wednesday evening, travelling by the Poona Mail. His Excellency was accompanied by Captain Greig, Military Secretary, Mr. Watson, Private Secretary, Captain Sullivan, A.-D.-C. and Lieutenant Davies, A.-D.-C. and at the Victoria Terminus station he was met by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Mr. G. W. Hatch, the Collector of Bombay, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Syed Shamsuddin Mian Kadri, Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay. After greeting those present His Excellency took his seat in his carriage and drove to Government House, Malabar Point.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

WAGING WAR AGAINST THE KING.

Judgment Reserved.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS GANESH DAMODAR SAVARKAR.

For the accused:—Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Mr. B. V. Desai.

For the Crown:—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships yesterday concluded the hearing in the appeal preferred by the accused, who, in June last, was convicted by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Nasik of sedition under Section 124 A and of abetment to wage war against the King and sentenced to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and to transportation for life on the second charge, both the sentences to run concurrently. He was further ordered to forfeit all his property to Government.

Mr. Rao, the Government Pleader, in further arguing the case for the Crown, said that it was contended that the seventh poem, which was also the subject matter of the charge and which was headed "Feelings of the people at the time of Shivaji's Birth," had no reference to the present time. He submitted that it did refer to the present condition of the country. He said there was sufficient indication to show that, although it was an appeal to God Ganpati, some verses were in fact addressed to the people at large in which the writer said that the old methods should be given up and new models should be adopted by the formation secret societies, the gathering of hardy patriots the use of gaurillatactics and also the bringing into the new weapons. He said that in it they would find the words: "applications and petitions were frequently made attended with abject submissions but these meanest of the mean would not indeed be persuaded by such beggings." The learned Pleader observed that if their Lordships looked to the historical condition of the Deccan at the time of Shivaji's birth, their Lordships would not be able to find anywhere these feelings of disaffection. There was no persecution of Hindu religion and most of the civil and military posts had been filled by the Mahratta Sirdars and Chieftains. The late Mr. Justice Ranade, in his books on "The Rise of the Mahrattas" had clearly shown that there was no discontent existent at the time of Shivaji's birth.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—What is the discontent now?

Mr. Rao:—I do not say that there is any discontent existing now my Lord.

Mr Justice Chandavarkar:—Your argument, Mr. Rao, I think, it is that there was no room or making applications and petitions, whereas at the present time, it is stated in some quarters that the policy of mendicacy has failed. You wish to show that according to history, there was nothing to show that there was at any time room for the allegations that the petitions were unavailing.

Mr. Rao:—Yes my Lord, that is just what I wished to point out.

Continuing his arguments, the learned Government Pleader contended that the poem did refer to the present time. Proceeding to the next poem he said that clearly showed that the object of the writer was to refer to the present time. He asked what the new weapons were. The sword, he said, could not have been a view weapon in Shivaji's time. He submitted that by new weapons the writer meant explosives, bombs, secret societies, boycott, etc. It was said that bombs had not come into existence in India till after the publication of this book but the bomb outrages had been known to the people of India long before that. Certain verses, he observed, were an appeal to the people. Why should God Ganpati be asked to carry out the object by secret societies. If God Ganpati was involved to save the country, why should he be told that if he obtained a little success, native princes would come to his assistance? He submitted that the poem did not apply to the circumstances of the country in the times of Shivaji and even if it did, it was a mere pretence to inspire the people to do likewise.

Coming to the next poem which was a prayer to God Ganesh, for the rise of the sun he remarked that the rising sun was independence. In that poem he said there was an instigation to the people at large to destroy their foes to obtain independence and swaraj which were the sources of happiness. In the ninth poem who obtained independence without war? The writer said that independence could be obtained by war only. After citing the examples of the certain nations the author asks his readers to take a moral from the past that one desirous of Swaraj must make war. The next poem was a song addressed to the illustrious Ramdass. He submitted that that did refer to the present time and in support of his contention the learned Pleader cited several verses of that poem. The lesson preached in this poem, he observed, was to take action to enjoy independence. He said that the author had this end in view: as soon as the song of independence was sung heroes would rise and put an end to slavery. The next poem was an appeal to the young, which he observed made it still more objectionable. It was an appeal to take swords, break through all restraints and secure independence. Then followed a dialogue in the Court of Yama.

The learned Pleader said that it was unnecessary for him to multiply further as the same lesson was preached all through. The sum and substance of all these poems taken together was that the writer appealed to the people to take up swords to obtain independence the object of the writer, he remarked, was clear and unambiguous. The effect of these poems, which were to be sung at the Ganpati Melas and on Shivaji festivals, would be to incite people to rise in rebellion to subvert British rule. Those poems did bring him under Sections 121 and 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

He said that his learned friend had argued that they did not amount to 'abetment' of waging war His submission was that the word 'abetment' in Section 121 was used in the same sense as in Section 107. He said that 'abetment' in Section 121 did also mean instigation. He contended that looking to the general meaning of 'abetment' as defined in different sections, the legislature did intend to include 'instigation' in the term 'abetment.'

Mr. Baptista having replied their Lordships reserved judgment.

THE SWADESHI CAUSE.

European Caps Sold.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

Shantaram Anant and Co. vs. Vallabhdass Ranchoddass.

For the plaintiffs:—Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

For the defendant:—Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. Weldon and Mr. Gupte, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co.

His Lordship has disposed of this suit in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be decreed to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 2,325 with interest from 8th December 1908; Rs. 577 might be ordered to be paid by the defendant on account of his wrongful refusal to take delivery of certain goods ordered by the defendant: and he might be declared to have forfeited his deposit of Rs. 3,000, and so forth. In the alternative, the plaintiffs to have such compensation for the loss and damage they had sustained as to the Court might seem fit to award.

The plaint stated that under an agreement of 27th June 1908 the plaintiffs appointed the defendant their sole agent for one year of Swadeshi caps manufactured by them. In July 1908, the first month of the supply, the defendant requested the plaintiffs not to manufacture more than about half the quantity stipulated to be taken every month. He took only about 70 dozens in five different instalments. In August the plaintiffs manufactured 150 dozen caps at the defendant's request; but he took only about 115 dozens in four different instalments, and wrongfully declined to accept 35 dozens. The defendant had failed to make up accounts. The plaintiffs sold the caps refused by the defendant, and suffered a loss of Rs. 577, which they claimed from him. He had failed to pay: the plaintiffs had refused to supply him with any more goods on 20th October 1908. The agreement was rescinded; his deposit of Rs. 3,000 was forfeited.

The defendant in his written statement stated among other things that the caps were of an inferior quality; the defendant had great difficulty in selling them off; about 145 dozen caps still remained unsold on his hands of the approximate value of Rs. 3,303. He was always and is still willing to make up accounts. He counter-claimed the deposit of Rs 3,000. The plaintiffs had failed to pay his conveyance hire from August to the date of the filing of the suit Rs. 225, at the rate of Rs. 75 per month. A sum of Rs. 206 was advanced by him. He further claimed Rs. 37,500 for damages for breach of agreement. The first issue tried was that of fraud.

The allegations were that cheap European goods were palmed off as Swadeshi, after removing the lining, and substituting another with the Company's stamp. A sumptuous carriage and pair were placed at the disposal of the defendant to keep to show of opalence and of a roaring trade. Tilak's testimonial was obtained, printed in the "Kesari," and widely circulated.

One party said the other did it; and the other party retorted that this one did it.

Mr. Wadia contended that if there was fraud the defendant not only knew of fraud, but was a consenting party to it. He said pressure was put upon them by means of instituting Police Court proceedings to withdraw the suit. They were acquitted in the Magistrate's Court.

Arguments over, Mr. Wadia withdrew his suit, Mr. Jinnah then proceeded with the charge of fraud and with the counter-claim and his Lordship in delivering his judgment in that claim said that the question and the only question so far to be answered was whether the defendant was privy to the fraud. It had been suggested that that might be distributed over three periods of time. First, whether the defendant knew of the fraud before his actual business relations with the plaintiff had commenced; second whether he knew of the fraud while those relations had continued and last whether he had become aware of the fraud after those relations had been broken off, but before he filed his written statement in March 1909. When the case came on for hearing the defendant asked to be allowed to put in a supplementary written statement of which notice had been given to the plaintiff on the 1st October 1909. His Lordship was assured that in the present case the defendant had not known of the fraud till after his written statement of March 1909 had been filed. Subject to an undertaking to make an affidavit to that effect the amended written statement was allowed to go in, with this immediate result that after the plaintiff had been confronted with his own confession in the police court he consented to have his suit dismissed. It was plain that the Court could not be sure till evidence had been taken whether the defendant really had or had not known of the fraud before March 1909. The sole question that his Lordship had to answer was whether the defendant was cognizant of the fraud, to perpetrate which on the public, the Hindustan Cap Manufacturing Company was started at any time prior to severing his connection with the plaintiff. The defendant had asked the Court to remember that this was not like an ordinary civil suit, but that a finding against him would be tantamount to convicting him of fraud. It was urged therefore that as the defendant was virtually as much on his trial, as though he were being prosecuted before a Magistrate, the Court ought to be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that he had the guilty knowledge before finding for the plaintiff; in other words that this case should be governed by the principles of the criminal and not of the civil law. This, his Lordship said, was entirely fallacious. The defendant was no doubt indirectly on trial but the result of an adverse finding would not be penal. His Lordship said that in spite of the strenuous and often ingenious arguments of his learned counsel, argument which taken separately, the defendant might be thought to have the best, he had not succeeded in divesting his Lordship's mind of the strong conviction impressed upon it by the time that the defendant himself had completed his evidence that he had been fully aware if not before entering into the agreement, certainly long before it ended, of the fraud which was being perpetrated on the public. That was his Lordship's conclusion. His Lordship was quite sure that the defendant did know how the Hindustan Cap Manufactory of Swadeshi caps prepared them. His Lordship had no doubt at all of it. His Lordship therefore found on that issue that the defendant knew of and participated in the fraud. The result of that finding was that the whole of his counter-claim must be dismissed with costs.

MORTGAGE OF WATSON'S HOTEL.

Receiver Appointed.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

RAJA BAHADUR NARSINGIRJI VS SYED SARDAR ALI KHAN AND OTHERS AND PADSHAW BEGUM VS RAJA BAHADUR NARSINGIRJI AND OTHERS.

For Raja Bahdur Narsingirji:—Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs, Thakardas and Co.

For Haji Ahmed Haji Jackeria Patel:—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co.

For Syed Sardar Ali Khan:—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

For Padshaw Begum:—The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Captain, Vaidya and Co.

His Lordship yesterday disposed of the two notices of motion brought up by Raja Bahadur and Haji Jackeria Patel.

Mr. Jinnah said that he would agree to the sale of the hotels, provided they were sold as going concerns.

The Advocate-General:—I will agree to the sale of the hotels as going concerns, if they realised seventeen lacs; if they did not realise that amount, then the immoveables and moveables must be put up for sale separately.

After some arguments, Mr. Jinnah agreed to the sale of both the hotels as going concerns on the 15th of January next by public auction.

Mr. Setalwad, who appeared in support of the rule, he had obtained in Padshaw Begum's suit filed against the Sirdar and the mortgagees, suggested that a receiver should be appointed in that suit as that would solve all the difficulties.

His Lordship declined to hear Mr. Setalwad as the rule had not been served on any of the parties, and said that he would pass an order which would not prejudice his client's contentions.

His Lordship then proceeded to deliver his judgment. He said that the principal object of these motions was to have a receiver appointed with full powers of the properties mortgaged to the plaintiff and the second defendant. When an officer of the Court was to be appointed, the Court had to take into consideration the wishes of the parties as to the person who was to be appointed but the parties had no right to assume the person, whom they were desirous to be appointed, would be appointed by the Court. In this case, two high officers of the Court had been mentioned by the parties and the claims of one gentleman had been advocated by one party, while claims of the other had been advocated by the other party. Under these circumstances, what the Court had to see was whose nomination would lead to the best advantage in the administration of the properties of which a receiver was to be appointed. His Lordship was asked to appoint Mr. R. D. Settna and Mr. Limji Banaji. His Lordship believed that for the present Mr. Settna's time was fully occupied as the Official Assignee, as the receiver of various states and as the liquidator of three mills, and it would be in the best interest of parties if Mr. Limji Banaji was appointed receiver. As his Lordship did not think that there would be any friction between the two mortgagees, Mr. Banaji was appointed receiver of both immoveable as well as moveable properties.

His Lordship was not prepared to accede to any request to hasten the sale of the immoveable property.

His Lordship accordingly passed an order appointing Mr. Banaji receiver of the immoveable as well as the moveable properties and directing the receiver to frame a scheme as to how the sale should be carried out, and submit his report to the Court. The receiver was given all powers of a manager. Costs were to be costs in the cause.

His Lordship observed that that would give ample time to Mr. Setalwad's client to serve her rule upon the parties.

MATHERAN TEST APPEALS.

Dismissed with Costs.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

CURSETJI MANCHERJI BANAJI AND OTHERS VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

For the defendant-appellant:—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Pleader.

For the first plaintiff and respondent:—The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.

For the others:—Mr. P. M. Mody, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.

Their Lordships disposed of the four appeals out of the six filed from the decisions of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Joint Judge of Thana, who had in January 1907, passed decrees in favour of the plaintiffs in six different suits. The appeals had all been tried together.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeals of the Secretary of State, in the suits filed by Messrs. Cursetji Muncherji Banaji, M. N. Chandabhoy, Furdoonji Faramji Karaka and Bai Aimai, with costs. Judgment in the appeals filed against the decision in the suits of Messrs. Gulabchand Damania and Cursetji Behramji was reserved.

APPRECIATION OF POLICE SERVICE.

The Railway Assault Case.

A sum of Rs. 100 has been received by the Deputy Inspector General of Police (Railways) from Major D. A. Shelly, Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway for distribution amongst the police officers who showed remarkable smartness in arresting Michael Thomas who had run away while he was being tried before a Magistrate on a charge of assaulting a lady passenger. The policemen concerned are Inspector Ruttunji R. Mirza and Constables Macund Appa and Sakharam Appa.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 11.

The rainfall has been confined to the Coast of Lower Burma and the extreme South of the Peninsula. Rangoon had one inch and Cochin one and a half. The depression in the Bay shows no signs of intensifying but the conditions remain disturbed in the southern half of the Bay.

Forecast:—No important change is likely.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A moderate shock of earthquake was recorded in Simla yesterday at 11 hours 51 1-2mins., the distance of origin being about 2,500 miles.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Kharif harvest in progress.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed being sown. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Kharif harvest in progress. Food-grain prospects improving.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress and accounts continue favourable. Cotton first sowing blossoming, somewhere flowering.

Viramgam.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually cool. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is in excess over nearly the whole division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in slight excess nearly everywhere; night temperature is also high in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud persists in Lower Sind but skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Upper Sind but normal over the rest of the division. Temperature is higher than usual in Upper Sind and West Rajputana but elsewhere it is normal except for an excess at night at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Cutch and in north Gujarat but contains the average or less than the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is generally low.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has fallen slightly but is still nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity continues in moderate to large defect. Maximum temperature is normal or in slight excess; the minimum is in defect nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—Precipitation has occurred only in south Malabar and Ceylon. Elsewhere weather has been fine and dry. Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in north-west India and an area of low pressure has appeared over Upper Sind and the adjacent districts of the Punjab. This may not affect the weather in those areas.

Dry weather is likely to continue.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FEW people knew the reason why sailors were called "tars," Mr. A. H. Blake, M. A., stated in a lecture at the Royal Photographic Society's Exhibition. The name dated from the time of Samuel Pepys, and was an abbreviation of "tarpaulin." It was used to distinguish the real seaman who knew his business from the "swell" officer who flourished in those days, and who had no knowledge of naval matters whatever.

Two posts of Assistant Directors of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, on pay rising from Rs. 250 monthly to Rs. 400 monthly, have lately been created. The occupants are to be Indians, selected from the Subordinate Executive Service, and their chief duties will be frequently to visit the Agricultural Stations in South India and inspect the work of the subordinate agency of the Department.

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Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat cold or age.

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KEYLESS LEVER WATCH
NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE RS. 20
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ayuthia, 694 tons, Captain R J Curtis, will sail to-day for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, 1,680 tons, Captain L G Openshaw, sailed on Thursday for Tuticorin, with the same bottom cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer President, 2,086 tons, Captain M Jacobsen, sailed on Thursday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 17 cabin and 285 deck passengers.

The steamer Griqua, 2,099 tons, Captain R W Crome, will sail to-day for Port Said and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The steamer Fangturm, 2,112 tons, Captain H Wittenborg, sailed on Thursday for Karachi with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3,994 tons, Captain A Haig, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Moorfield, 2,725 tons, Captain J. Fleming, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Port Said, with ballast.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Firoozi, 2,005 tons, Captain N B Watson, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Jedah, with a general cargo and specie and 43 deck passengers.

The steamer Strathness, 2,818 tons, Captain M J Lamont, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS,

DOCKYARD

H. M. S. Redbreast	Lieut Tisdall	Royal Navy
H M S Perseus	[illegible]	R Navy
H M S Proserpine	Capt I T Marshall	R Navy
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr E W Mills	R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Luck	R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth	Capt Dick	R Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr N Harvey	R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 11.

Britannia	1969	Halse		Bo & H S & Co
Birkhall	2731	Jones		T Morrison & Co
Banos	2695	Collyer		P & O Co
D Balduino s	2684	Magagnini		F & R S N Co
Firozi	2006	Fleming		B & P S N Co
Glendhu	2629	[illegible]orrie		M M & Co
Kasara	505	Etton		M M & Co
Loodiana	3124	Ross	Calcutta	M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Lowe		M M & Co
Nawab	2040	Park	Calcutta	T Morrison & Co
[illegible]	144	[illegible]		N Co
Strathgarry	2840	Stanhope		W & A Graham & Co
Saucoria	237	Ward		W & A G & Co
Strathness	2818	Lamont		

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dalla	4750	Snow	Shanghai	24 11	P & O Co
B Clan Chisholm	1681	Openshaw	Madras	12-11	J Finlay & Co Ld
C & R City of Vienna	2979	Greenhorn	Jeddah	20-11	K Nixon & Co
D&E Fangturm	3113	Wittenburg	K'chi	12-11	W & A G & Co
F Fakhri	2555	Revill	Jeddah	15-11	B H S N Co Ld
G Ayuthia	694	Curtis	Singapore	12-11	F F Campbell & Co
K Calcutta	2244	Young	Genoa	15-11	J Mackintosh & Co
M Shah Jehan	259[illegible]	Davidson	Jeddah	17 11	B H S N Co
N Barbara	2444	Hepburn	Antwerp	22-11	W & A Graham & Co
O Griqua	2099	Crome	Antwerp	12-11	W & A Graham & Co
P Hopemount	2105	Steward	Dunkirk	18 11	W & A G & Co
H W P D					
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nagar	13-11	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Yetorofu Maru	3068	Sayeda	Kobe	15-11	N Y Kaisha
2 Elysia	6300	Haig	Liverpool	27-11	W & A Graham & Co
3 Bohemia	2304	Gillhuber		16 11	Triesto A L S N Co
5 Ischia	2181	Belaito	H'kong	7-11	F & R S N Co
6 D Balduino s	2684	Magagnini	Genoa	15-11	Florio & R S N Co
7 Chanda	3951	Tree	Antwerp	13-11	M M & Co
8 Moorhead	2725	Fleming	N F	25-11	K Nixon & Co
13 Malwa	5891	Tocque	London	20-11	P & O Co
16 Trineglas	2487	Luke	Genoa	18-11	T Morrison & Co
[illegible]					
Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D					
Najmi	2523	Halse	Jeddah	22-11	B & H S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Elysia s	Haig	Liverpool, Oct 20
	Moorfield s	Fleming	Portsaid, Oct 28
	Firoozi s	Watson	Jedah, Oct. 27
	Strathness s	Lamont	Calcutta, Oct 31

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Kola s	Ramage	Persian Gulf, &c
	President s	Jacobsen	Zanzibar, &c

Steamer Fangturm, Wittenburg for Karachi.
" Griqua, Crome for Antwerp &c.
" Clan Chisholm, Openshaw, for Tuticorin.
" Ayuthia, Curtis for Bangkok &c.

—The steamer Elysia, for Liverpool &c, began to load on Thursday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Oceana, with the homeward mails of the 6th instant arrived at Aden at 3 a. m. on Thursday.

The same Co's steamer Persia, with the outward mails of the 5th instant passed Suez at 6 p. m. on Wednesday.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 10th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
5	Clan Macneil	Liverpool
7	Clan Macintosh	Galle
8	Palamcotta	Negapatam
8	Libenfels	Middlesbro
9	Pentakota	Rangoon
9	Bella of France	Calcutta

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY Lt.-Col. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 12th November.

505.—Detail for the week ending 18th instant.

To-day Friday, 12th instant.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

506.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Saturday morning and afternoon 13th instant.

Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m. and 1-30 p.m. and on Sunday morning the 14th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

507.—Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Headquarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p. m. daily except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements at once.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

The theft of some fifty valuable animals and birds from the Zoological Gardens at St. Petersburg has created quite a stir, accustomed though Russians are to frauds and robberies of all sorts. The stolen animals include one orang-outang and three large monkeys, a few [illegible] and several valuable exotic bird.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.
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By W. B. H. Re. 1.
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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1909.

SOUTH AFRICAN NAIV AND THE UNION.

In the "Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation," Mr. Berriedale Keith, in the course of a long and able article, shows how much the Imperial Government has surrendered, for the legislation of the provinces will, under the Union, be wholly removed from its control. It is hopeless, therefore, to expect the Colonial Secretary to assist in the removal of British Indian disabilities. The South African Government, and that alone, can do anything in the matter. The restriction imposed on the Transvaal and Orange River legislatures as to legislation differentially affecting natives or allowing the immigration of indentured coloured labour and the temporary withdrawal from their power of land settlement must also disappear under the Union. The Union Parliament is really placed in a stronger position than any Parliament save probably that of New Zealand and that of Newfoundland which are simple unified colonies with no complicated questions of two races of equal civilisation and equal resources as the English and Dutch in South Africa. But though the unparalelled powers of the Union Parliament are so great, it does not seem probable that they will be exercised greatly to the advantage of the natives of those colonies who suffer disabilities greater than those under which British Indian subjects have for so long groaned. It is true some provision is made for the security of native rights in the territories. It will not be lawful to alienate any land in Basutoland or any land forming part of the native reserves of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland from the native tribes inhabiting the territories. The sale of liquor to natives is to be prohibited in the territories; the rules respecting the liquor trade are to be maintained and the custom of holding pitsos and other recognised forms of native customs are not to be interfered with. No differential duties or imposts on the produce of the territories shall be levied and the laws of the Union relating to Customs and Excise shall be made to apply to the territories. There is to be free intercourse for the coloured and white inhabitants with the rest of South Africa, "subject to the laws including the Pass Laws" of the Union, a qualification of considerable importance, for the Pass Laws do away entirely with the element of freedom and render the provision an absurdity, from whatever point of view it may be regarded. The condition of the territories is to be annually reported upon and amendments in the regulations may eventually be made, but so far as their property is concerned it would appear that protection is assured; that protection being as complete as it can be made by law and should go far to obviate any fears which may exist as to any loss of native rights on the protectorates becoming part of the South African Union.

As regards legislation for native territories, hitherto Orders in Council have been issued, and the High Commissioner has legislated by Proclamation. Hereafter the Governor-General in Council will be the legislative authority and may by Proclamation make laws for the good government of each territory as he thinks fit, provided that all such laws shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within seven days after the issue of the Proclamation, or if Parliament is not in session, within seven days after the beginning of the next session. Such law will cease to have effect if both Houses of Parliament by Resolution request the Governor-General in Council to repeal them; in which case the repeal will be carried out by Proclamation. Moreover, His Majesty may disallow any law made by the Governor-General by Proclamation for any territory within one year from the date of the Proclamation, and such disallowance on being made known, by the Governor-General by Proclamation, shall annul the law from the date when the disallowance is proclaimed. The process may be slow and it is conceivable that much mischief as well as inconvenience might be caused as the result of proclaiming a law, which only has effect for a brief period, but in the opinion of the eminent jurist who criticises the Union, this procedure secures that the legislation shall not be counter to the wishes of the Parliament of South Africa, and yet at the same time secures that the Imperial Government shall have a negative voice in legislation affecting the territories. The principle, he observes, is clearly a compromise, but it is one which should be satisfactory to both parties. The only pity is that the Imperial Government did not secure for itself a negative voice in legislation affecting the British Indian. But that we fear is rather the result of the belated agitation on the part of our fellow-subjects who should have done what they are doing now before the South African Union was on the legislative anvil. The administration of the native territories is to be entrusted to the Prime Minister of the Union, who, however, is to be advised by a permanent Commission, consisting of not fewer than three members, with a secretary to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, who shall take the instructions of the Prime Minister in conducting all correspondence relating to the territories and shall have under like control custody of all official papers relating to the territories. The members of Commission shall not be eligible for election to Parliament but shall advise the Prime Minister upon all matters relating to the administration of, or the legislation for, the territories. In case of a difference between the Prime Minister and his Commissioners, the record is to be placed before the Governor-General whose decision will be final. The provisions make the final authority the Executive Government of the Union and it will be seen that the Executive Government must in the long run be responsible for native policy while any attempt to deprive it of such responsibility would be fatal to the efficient working of the Union.

By the means adopted it is hoped that something like continuity of policy in dealing with native affairs will be secured which could hardly be the case if the change of political Governments brought about the appointment of new administrators and councillors. Hitherto attempts have been made in Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony to give the Governor an independent position with regard to native affairs, while the Imperial Government retained sole control of the protectorates and Basutoland. It is regarded as clear that for the full development of South Africa the protectorates and Basutoland must ultimately fall in the Union Government, and equally clear that fitful efforts to preserve the independent control by the Governor of Native Affairs cannot ultimately produce any good results. The experience of Western Australia by the way supports the contention. There it was at one time proposed to keep the Native Affairs Department independent of the Colonial Government, but it was abolished in 1897 after it had worked unsatisfactorily and with much friction for seven years. It is not proposed to make any similar attempt in South Africa, as in the case of Natal, the independent position of the Governor has not produced any obviously satisfactory results; as a matter of fact the independence has only been nominal, as the Governor has had no staff on which he could rely to carry out any policy not approved by his Ministers. The actual detailed administration of the protectorate is to be carried on as before, by Resident Commissioners, who will be required, in addition to their other duties, to prepare annual estimates of revenue and expenditure and forward them to the Prime Minister, when they will be submitted to the Commission and approved of or amended by the Prime Minister and thereupon become binding upon the Resident Commissioner by being enacted by a Proclamation by the Governor-General in Council, in whom by the way are entrusted greater powers in many respects than any other representative of the Crown.

Safety in Theatres. Government has taken a very sound view in the matter of the safety of audiences in places of public amusement. In a resolution issued in the current official *Gazette*, it is pointed out that the fault, if fault there be, lies in the application of the rules rather than in the rules themselves, and it is laid down that the police officer detailed to attend a theatre during performances must personally inspect all the exits and see that they are ready in case of emergency. As regards cinematographs, however, more stringent regulations are to be enforced. We believe that the proprietors of cinematographs have in the past, as now, always taken the greatest care to ensure safety, but the danger of the apparatus has been exemplified with such horrible results elsewhere that it is only right that precautions should be taken in India equal to those elsewhere, especially as the tents are more inflammable. The including of rules in the license does not promise to be any hardship to the proprietors of these places of amusement, for it only makes obligatory what before has been done voluntarily, but the appointment of an expert to investigate the state of the plant at any time is a very desirable step which will meet with the approval of all and give an added sense of security to those who attend these excellent places of amusement. As regards the two attendants standing one on each side of the machine with an extinguishing appliance, we do not think it possible that it can be regularly carried out, and it is an unfortunate fact that accidents usually happen when one is least prepared. It would be well to see whether there are no automatic appliances which would be more satisfactory.

The Congo. Sir Edward Grey, who for too long has preserved a discreet, presumably diplomatic, silence on the subject of the maladministration of the Congo, has at last spoken his mind. As one would expect from a strong statesman—one of the very few which the present British Government can boast—he spoke strongly, and all those, amongst whom all Anglo-Indians can rank, who desire the just and considerate ruling of coloured races the world over, will welcome his statement as a sure sign that something will shortly be done to remedy the disgraceful state of affairs, which hitherto has been permitted to exist in the Belgian Colony. Sir Edward's reference to the subject, which he made at the annual Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield was, as reported in the English papers, very brief, but for its very brevity was the more trenchant. Couched as it was in the careful language of diplomacy action, and stern action, was threatened in every sentence of it. Britain, he said, has not yet recognised the Belgian annexation of the Congo, and cannot do until two questions are satisfactorily settled. Are a great part of the native population still to be obliged to labour compulsorily under the guise of taxation and is the country still to be closed to trade. The present situation can not be prolonged indefinitely. Britain cannot recognise annexation till the system of government is changed; and if the situation is prolonged indefinitely it must result in undesirable complications." Sir Edward's hint as to undesirable complications can only be construed as meaning intervention by the Powers, and the present Foreign Secretary is not a man who will go back on his word. Therefore we all welcome this final and definite assurance that the Belgian Government will be compelled to abandon the revolting methods by which it has chosen to squeeze profit from the sufferings of an inferior race.

The King at Norwich. The recent visit of the King to Norwich recalls several interesting facts regarding that city and the Royal Family. It is nearly two hundred and fifty years since the city entertained an English monarch, and one of the proposed acts of the Mayor was to ask the King to over-rule the decision of the College of Arms, which for over three hundred years has maintained that the supporters of the city's arms are bogus. The matter is a very sore point with Norwich, though the College of Arms has repeatedly pointed out that the city's true arms are recognised and that the supporters, two angels "with wings inverted, holding over the interior shoulder a sword, point upwards and each standing in clouds," are merely decorative figures which are to be found in many places and are never recognised. But the greater interest is to be found in the other old association which the visit recalls. A great review of the Norfolk troops will be held on the heath known as the Mousehold, and this is the very spot when Robert Ket, the Wymondham tanner in 1549, mustered his rebel crew "of great numbers of lewd and desperate persons, great routs of servants and runagates" who held the city in terror. It was in 1578 that Queen Elizabeth visited the city and she too went to Mousehold Heath to see the famous Norwich games, and it is related that when Sir Thomas Wood, the Mayor, delivering an extremely broadly flattering Latin oration, which might be the prose effusion of any love-sick poet, and presented the Virgin Queen with a silver gilt cup containing £100 "at sight of which the Royal eyes lighted up greatly." Next came Charles II fresh from Yarmouth, where he had been presented by a Guild of bloater-land consisting of four golden herrings on a gold chain, but Norwich outvied all other towns in the splendour of its reception so that the King insisted on knighting the Mayor, Thomas Thacker, who, modest man, declined the honour in favour of Dr. Thomas Browne of "Religio Medici" and "Vulgar Errors" fame. Historians have been hard at work at this east coast city hunting up its old records, and with all the stories of the past brought forward, it will be difficult for the King to withhold his patronage from the Norwich angels.

The Convocation of the Punjab University will be held on 22nd December.

There is now practically no doubt that the papers in connection with the Councils Act will be published next Monday in the *Gazette of India* at Calcutta, copies being also simultaneously made available for Press correspondents in Simla.

During the week ending 9th November 136 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 113½ were shipped to China and farmers purchased the remainder as follows:—Muli ½, Ghodra 3, Sankheda Menas 1, Palanpur 3, Broach 5, Balasinor 1, Poona 4, Sholapur 5. During the week 137½ chests were imported from Indore and 103 from Ahmedabad.

The accounts for the 1908-09 of the University of Bombay, which are now issued, show that during the year there were received in fees from candidates for the different examinations Rs. 1,32,813 and for the registration of graduates Rs. 701. The total receipts were Rs. 2,25,084 and after meeting all disbursements, which included examination charges Rs. 87,568 and establishment charges Rs. 18,574, the cash balance at the Bank was considerably reduced, from Rs. 56,056 at which figure it stood on April 1, 1908 to Rs. 36,309.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 22.

It is reported from America that a marriage has been arranged between Miss Majorie Gould and the Duke d'Alba. Miss Gould is the eldest of the four daughters of Mr. F. Jay Gould, is tall, dark and handsome and about nineteen. She will inherit a vast fortune. The Duke d'Alba, who is also by the bye Duke of Berwick and a friend of King Alfonso, was born in Madrid some thirty years ago. He, of course, is very well known in this country. Both he and his brother, the Duke de Penaranda are members of the Spanish polo team which has figured this season at Roehampton and elsewhere. The patronymic of Stuart FitzJames perpetuates the Royal origin of their house. Its more immediate progenitor was the second Duke of Berwick, born of his father's second marriage with a DeBurgh of the Clanrickardes then Dowager Countess of Lucan. The Duchy of Alba de Tormes, which dates from 1465, comes to the Dukes of Berwick through the marriage of the third Duke with the daughter of the eleventh Duke de Alba in 1738.

ANOTHER NOTABLE ENGAGEMENT.

An engagement of great interest to Roman Catholics is that of Lady Margaret Crichton Stuart, only sister of the Marquis of Bute, and Captain Colin MacRae, late of the Royal Highlanders, and Exon of the King's Yeomen of the Guard, and whose family, curiously enough, was connected with the Island of Bute for long ages. It is probable that Lady Margaret's marriage will take place from Charlotte Square, Lord Bute's house in Edinburgh, as the Garrison at Cumbrae, the home of the Dowager Marchioness of Bute, would not be large enough for the number of friends of both bride and bridegroom who would wish to attend it. Lady Margaret, who has been about a great deal in the land of her birth, to which and all its associations she is intensely devoted is a modern girl in the all embracingness of her accomplishments. She has received, like her brother, the certificate of a master mariner, is a first-rate linguist, gardener, knows a good deal about architecture, can sail her own yacht, drive her own motor, design her own clothes, and weave her own linen. In fact, she is a female Admirable Crichton, and full of the sprightliness of a girl endowed with perfect health on the threshold of life.

WOMAN'S WORK.

There is a great deal of talk about woman usurping work that is really in man's sphere, however with such matters as housing, health in the home, education, employment of women, institutions of women, the protection of children and young people, and administration in all matters affecting feminine life generally, it is obvious that women, with their greater insight, sympathy and tact are better fitted than men to deal. At any rate, their co-operation is almost indispensable if such duties are to be efficiently discharged. Even in these enlightened days, there are still to be found people who maunder on inconsequently about women's place being by the fireside, and about hands conjointly rocking cradles and ruling worlds. Of course, under certain conditions a woman's place is by the fireside; but there is really no reason whatever why she should limit her interests entirely to the domestic sphere. In their talk about "ruling worlds," too many people assume that "every little boy and girl that's born into this world alive" are bound to become the bulwarks of Britain or pillars of the Empire. It is frequently forgotten that all occupants of cradles do not evolve into desirable and worthy citizens in after life.

FASHIONS

The woman with a personality refuses to be a peg; she must always have the upper hand in the relationship between herself and her clothes, nor will she easily throw aside, just because it is no longer new, any feature of dress to which she has grown attached. For instance, it is interesting, in face of the declaration that big hats were a thing of the past, to find that they are as popular as ever in Paris, where the elegante has decided to wear both the large and the smaller hats, to wear each as the whim takes her. Certainly it is not the preposterously big version, but the reasonably large hat that the Parisian is now wearing, and this almost exclusively in black, and all but devoid of trimming. Perhaps the brim is caught up in front with a motif, a cordeliere, or some other pretty whimsicality in silver or in gold. They are broad and low crowned, soft and picturesque, these hats of the larger type, and though some are caught up at one point, others have an all round brim turned slightly upwards. This slight curl of the brim is a characteristic both of the hats moulded over with velvet or moire and those of beaver. So many hats are either of the marquise or the definite Napoleonic shape. They are arranged with just a single wing of gold or silver passementerie or plumage, and are altogether delightfully daring, simple and chic.

It is going to be a season of serge and velveteen, and the suit which is not in the one fabric will assuredly be in the other. We shall wear our practical suits of serge, and our smartest suits of velveteen, both of course, with the skirt short and close-fitting, and the coats either moderately or very long, as the fancy takes us. Serge is a vogue of some standing, but velveteen is the latest idea. Serge in navy blue and incidently in other colours, and velveteen in black, though occasionally also in dark blue beaver-brown or grey, will be the leading fabrics for the coming months. Unmistakably the black velvet suit with the black velvet toque is a positive rage. Tale of the Week: Grandma (to Bobby, who has been to his first service): "Well, dear, did you enjoy it?"

Bobby: "No, Grandma; I thought it wasn't fair. One man in the pulpit did all the work, and two men who did nothing but sleep all the time took all the money away in little bags.

MORE FASHIONS.

Soft satins suggest themselves naturally as ideal fabrics for home wear and there are many new satins this season woven with cashmere backs which are specially suitable for gowns of this kind as they are practically uncrushable and by no means extravagant in price. They are procurable too, in very lovely colourings so that they lend themselves most amiably to the making of those picturesque gowns which bear no date and are never out of fashion. It is also quite essential that a large lacy frill pup out of the front of the long tailor coat now so fashionable.

THE WEATHER.

In is pathetic to observe the vast emotions aroused in these days by a gleam of sunshine. The solemnising experiences of this summer and autumn have multiplied the moments, already sufficiently numerous, spent in discussing the weather. It is not now a topic produced as a stop-gap as a last resort. People yearn to talk about it and to say with the utmost extent of language permitted by decent society just what they think of it. It is no more a matter of polite commonplace. Heart and soul must let themselves loose. But all this, though remarkable and impressive, is not so interesting as the manifestation with which we began—the exuberant joy caused by a sight of the sun.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

With reference to the disposal of certain of George Meredith's MSS., it seems that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has just secured the original drafts of "Diana of the Crossways," "Lord Ormont and His Aminta," and "The Amazing Marriage," for the sum of £800, and the attractive part of the story concerns the means by which these valuable MSS. have been preserved. As a matter of fact, they were given by Meredith some years ago to Mr. Frank Cole, who was his gardener for thirty years, and it is clear, from the wording of his will, that Meredith gave them to his old servant with the idea that they would eventually be sold; for, after making other testamentary provisions, he added "[illegible] he had already left Mr. Cole an "adequate provision" instead of the conventional legacy of money. It is a charming example of the "service of the antique world" to learn that Meredith used to give Mr. Cole a copy of each of his novels as published, and that the inscription in his copy of "Harry Richmond" runs: "Frank Cole, from his friend, George Meredith. A good servant cancels the name of master. December, 19, 1897."

The "Intruding Angel," by Charles Marriott—(Hurst and Blackett)—The author has in this work set himself the task examining carefully certain ideas which are undoubtedly held to be right by the generality of people on marriage laws and divorce. The story, involves which criticism into these points, revolves about three people. Richard Noy, Pauline Roby, and Mrs. Ormiston, Noy, a man of thought and yet a man of action, becomes fascinated by Pauline, many of whose little ways annoy him. He had always imagined that when he met the right woman he would recognise her at once, but later he has to admit that it is possible to fall in love by degrees. Even his clear sight is not clear enough, however, to allow him to realise that the shallows he sees in Pauline's character are really the whole depths of it. So after their marriage, by her prudery her capacity for being shocked, the immature depravity of her mindless mind, Pauline makes him feel that she is much more his mistress than his wife. When, tempted by her vanity, she falls a victim to a foolish but evil man for whom she has no real love, the disillusionment is complete. The intruding angel is Rose Ormiston, who is the woman Richard should have married had they not both been already linked to other partners. Here again Mr. Marriott hits at popular morality, for though both Richard and Rose honour their marriage ties they both, knowing their love for each other, fell themselves to be unfaithful.

Mrs. John Strange Winter is so well-known as an authoress that little criticism is required on her new book "The Ivory Box." It is quite equal to any of her former works. The story is pathetic, the principle incident being the loss of a little girl about five years old, who was watched by her mother to cross the street to visit an uncle who lived almost within sight and was never heard of again for many years. The unraveiling of the mystery in such capable hands is well done. There are many characters in the books all true to life.—(George Bell).

"The Deeper Stain," by Frank Hird—(George Bell)—is a well thought out book of many characters. Lady Roborough admirably portrays the person who seek notoriety through charity, such trouble does she get herself and husband into with this thoughtless reckless charity, that her husband has to take her away from London for a time, while change proves most fortunate for other persons in the story. Lady Roborough accidently discovers some distant relations of her husband and as he wisely remarked "it was better that Pamela should slobber over their own relations than sit twiddling a grievance." He readily agreed to hunting them up. Thus Beatrice, the heroine of the story, is discovered,—strong noble character whose life is overshadowed by a disreputable brother who is an officer in India and who a weak mother and doting sister called Anne adore and willingly make every sacrifice to help this ne'er-do weel. Incidents follow each other in rapid succession, and there is not a dull chapter in the book.

ELECTION RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I understand that one of the rules under the new Reform Scheme is going to be that the voters, and candidates for membership of the Legislative Councils, must be ordinary residents of the electorate in which they have to vote and which they (the candidates) desire to represent. As far as voters are concerned there is nothing to be said against this rule, for they must be individually restricted to one electorate, and the one in which they live is the best and most suited. But as far as the candidates are concerned, I do not think the same arguments can apply. To take a hypothetical case, under the proposed rule—the voters of an electorate, say A, will have to restrict their selection to represent them to persons ordinarily living in that A electorate. This rule will result in a great hardship to Musalmans particularly. It materially diminishes the number of eligible Musalman candidates for that electorate. The result will be that Musalman voters will have to elect one whom they may consider less desirable than another Musalman who would be available to them but for the rule. This restriction of the right to elect the best man has no fundamental basis. Musalmans are given the right to elect a Musalman because they are Musalmans and he is one of their community, who can best enter into their feelings and can properly look after their interests. The idea of geographical representation has no existence in this principle, but common religion is its only basis. Therefore the introduction of the further restriction of residence in the same electorate diminishes the usefulness of right, or to be more accurate, interferes with its full and free exercise. There is another lurking disadvantage of this proposed restriction. It will not only prevent their sending in the best Musalman available; but will compel them to send one less desirable who may bring discredit on their community by his being less qualified to sit in such an important body as the Legislative Council of the Presidency.

I do not think that this geographical restriction has any existence in England which is the birthplace of the electoral system. That country is so well advanced that eligible candidates can be easily found in every constituency. Yet, if that restriction is considered inadvisable for that country, then surely it is more so for India, and much more for the less advanced community of Musalmans in India. I, therefore, hope that this restriction will have no place in the rules when they are published.—Yours, etc.,

GULAM MOHAMED MUNSHI.

Rajkot, November 11.

LOW CASTES AND LAW COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the question of improving the condition of the depressed classes is so much discussed, it would not be out of place to draw the attention of those who champion the cause of this ill-starred portion of humanity to the following:—

A Law-Court is supposed to be no respecter of persons; yet when a Dhed or a person of a so called low-caste comes as a witness in the Mofussil Courts, he is not even allowed to enter the Court-room, and sometimes made to give his deposition through the window from outside! If, however, the low caste man is a convert to Christianity for instance, he is at once raised in status and can walk fearlessly into the witness-box, the most scrupulous Hindu not minding it at all! Such an invidious distinction in a law Court indeed derogates from the prestige of British Justice.

Would not the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar do something?—Yours etc.,

DADIBA C. MEHTA,

Ahmedabad, November 10.

THE FIGHT FOR THE BUDGET.

ANOTHER LIBERAL SECEDER.

Possible Contingencies of Rejection.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

It is announced that Sir R. W. Perks, M.P., will not seek re-election as he disapproves the Budget and the Socialistic experiments advocated by Messrs. Lloyd-George and Churchill.

The *Morning Post* ridicules the Liberal talk of financial chaos resulting from the rejection of the Budget. It says that City circles are not concerned and opine that Government will get out of the mess somehow.

The chief difficulties will be those connected with the claims for income-tax and tea duty, but these will be overcome by an act of indemnity on the part of the new administration, while loans will have to be raised to meet a deficiency amounting at most to £14,000,000.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

Colony Roused.

STRONG RESENTMENT EXPRESSED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Sydney telegrams report that the owners have refused to confer under a threat.

The Premier, speaking in the Assembly, said it would be unwise, in view of the possible conference, to invoke criminal law, but if the colliers manifested a determination to make war upon the community, Government would unhesitatingly do its legal duty. He appealed to the miners to retrace their steps. The power of outraged public opinion was, he reminded them, greater than Parliament.

When people realised that they had been victimised for unsubstantial grievances which might have been redressed in a peaceful manner, they would insist that their interests were superior to all others. Government would perform its duty without favour.

THE BRENNAN MONORAIL.

Successful Trial of Large Car.

INDIA'S INTEREST.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

Experiments with a full-sized Brennan [illegible]scopic monorail car were carried out at Gillingham to-day with complete success. The car carried fifty passengers with smoothness and ease. A representative of the Indian Government was present, it is understood with a view to the construction of a railway on this principle in Kashmir.

THE GUILDHALL SUFFRAGETTES.

Salutary Sentences.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10.

The two suffragettes arrested at the Guildhall have been sentenced to one month's hard labour.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN VANCOUVER.

Eighteen Killed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Telegrams from Vancouver state that eighteen have been killed and four injured in a collision on the electric railway.

LADY CREAGH.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Lady Creagh will sail for India on the P. and O. steamer "Egypt."

FORTIFYING THE PANAMA CANAL.

Joint Commission Appointed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Washington advices state that a joint Board of Army and Navy Officers has been appointed to visit the Panama Canal to study the means of fortifying it.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Betting on the Liverpool Cup.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The latest betting on the Liverpool Cup is as follows :—

7 to 1 against Santeve.
8 to 1 against Bridge O'Fearn and Symons Pride.
100 to 12 against Procope.
9 to 1 against Maya.
100 to 9 against Anchora.
100 to 8 against Alspice II, White Eagle and Boulters Lock.
100 to 7 against Lady Vista and Submit.
100 to 6 against Simonson.

THE Government have lent the services of Mr. S. D. Sheshadri Aiyengar of the Mysore Electrical Department to the Patiala State for six months at the request of the Maharajah of Patiala.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Opening of a High School and Museum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOPAL, NOVEMBER 11.

To-day His Excellency Lord Minto opened the Alexandra High School. In doing so His Excellency said:—

"Mr. Payne. I thank you for the address you have presented to me as the Principal of the Alexandra High School and I hope you will express to your staff and the students my sincere appreciation of the hearty welcome they have given to Lady Minto and myself. It is a great pleasure to both of us to be here and to take our share in inaugurating one of the many useful institutions Her Highness has bestowed upon Bhopal. Bhopal owes much to Her Highness's enlightened wisdom. Her Highness foresees the vast importance of awakening the upper classes of her State to a sense of the responsibilities which it is their duty to undertake whilst at the same time providing for the general training of her subjects for the public service. She hopes in the future to look to her own subjects to assist her in her administration. She hopes to fill the chief positions in her State service from amongst them and not from the outside world. And with this view the Alexandra School aims as you have told me at being something more than an ordinary high school. It will indeed supply the teaching obtainable at other high schools, but will in addition to that encourage amongst its pupils the many qualities which go to form that strength of character, so invaluable in the battles of every day life. It is the discipline of early life which goes far to make the man. The famous Persian Poet, Sadi, very truly said, 'The severity of the tutor is more useful than the indulgence of the father.' I do not doubt that as years go on the manly training of the Alexandra High School will prove the truth of the poet's words. I hope that the pupils who leave these walls will grow up healthy, happy and God-fearing subjects, loyal and devoted to Her Highness the distinguished administrator to whom they are so much indebted."

His Excellency the Viceroy then opened the Museum. Addressing the spectators and gentlemen assembled there the Viceroy said :—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen, I now declare the Alexandra High School to be open.

"Mr. Nasiruddin, I am very glad that Her Highness has done me the honour of asking me to open this Museum and may I say, too, that I am well aware of the labour you have devoted to its inauguration and the energy with which Nawab Nasrulla Khan has furthered the object Her Highness has in view. The importance of the Museum is becoming more and more realised. They are not only places for sightseers but should play a prominent part in placing within reach of the people object lessons which should do much to encourage and interest them in that scientific and technical training which is one of the great needs of the present time. It is every day becoming more evident to the leading minds of India that the benefits of more literary teaching are limited and that more practical methods of instruction are necessary to meet the demands for employment, upon the supply of which the general contentment of the people must so largely depend. I feel sure that this Museum under the watchful care of Her Highness will be administered on well thought out lines and that it will afford many facilities for study in the improvement of agriculture, forestry, mineralogy and art. I hope that the boys of the Alexandra High School which I have just opened will often frequent it. I trust that it will prove an institution worthy of the great King Emperor whose name it bears and that it will fulfil all the hopes and intentions for which Her Highness so generously founded it."

FREEMASONRY IN QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, NOVEMBER 11.

On the 9th instant Lodge Bolan was officially visited by Colonel Forman, Grand Master, Scottish Freemasonry in India, with Mr. Wise, Grand Secretary. A large number of Masons was present. Colonel Forman congratulated the Master, Major W. Hay, on the phenomenal success of the Lodge adding that "Bolan" was the second largest Lodge in India, its membership being 150. He referred to the magnificent Lodge building which owed its inception to Sir Henry McMahon to whose zeal and energy the flourishing condition of the lodge was due. The Grand Master then delivered a most impressive address on the "Ethics of Freemasonry." At the banquet which followed the Band of the York and Lancashire Regiment played a selection of music. The following evening Colonel Forman officially inspected the Royal Arch Chapter "Ellan Vannin" as Deputy Grand Superintendent, Grand Chapter of Scotland in company with Mr. Wise, Grand Scribe E., and expressed satisfaction at the conditions of the Chapter. They proceed to-day to Hyderabad (Sind) to consecrate the new Lodge, Sir Charles Napier." They thence proceed to Karachi to lay the foundation stone of the new Masonic Hall.

A MAGISTRATE'S CONDUCT CONDEMNED.

Calcutta Chief Justice's Remarks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

The Chief Justice to-day gave a piece of sound advice to a Magistrate when an application for transfer was made on behalf of a clerk employed at Asansol under the East Indian Railway. The applicant was charged by Mr. Wylde, Engineer, employed under the same Company, with theft before the Magistrate of Assansol on 12th October. When the case came on for hearing Mr. Wylde was given a chair on the dais near the Magistrate and Mr. Wylde's suggestion the statement of witness was altered.

The Chief Justice, in granting bail, observed that he should express his disapproval of the conduct of the Magistrate for having allowed Mr. Wylde to sit with him, as he was interested in the case. It might not affect the judgment, but it did create an impression on the accused which necessarily led to an apprehension that he would not get proper justice.

A CONSIDERABLE exodus from Simla took place yesterday Sir Herbert Risley, the Hon'ble Mr. Miller and Hon'ble Mr. Sinha also Dr. Gilbert Walker, Mr. Orange and Mr. J. M. Macpherson being amongst those who left.

"EMPIRE'S" CORRESPONDENT IN TROUBLE.

Heavily Fined for Giving False Information to Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, NOVEMBER 11.

S. C. Gordon, teacher, Bishop's School Nagpur, was to-day convicted of an offence under Section 182, Indian Penal Code, for falsely informing the police, in their investigation of an alleged murder case, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The case was tried by Mr. K. Hamilton, Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Dick, Barrister, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. R. Dixit, Barrister, defended the accused.

The facts of the case are that a certain letter appeared in the *Empire* newspaper of Calcutta on 6th ultimo giving details of alleged horrible ill-treatment of plague patients and containing a statement as to how the writer had witnessed a plague patient subjected to kicks and tied up by some bearers. This letter created quite a sensation here. This letter was construed into a case of deliberate murder and the police took up the investigation. Their first move was to get at the name of the correspondent, the *Empire* having declined to disclose the name of its correspondent. They went to one Carr and from information received from him they went up to Gordon and on questioning Gordon he refused to reply. But having been warned to be on his guard he denied the authorship of that letter. On being further questioned, Gordon said that Carr writes for the *Empire* and he may possibly have written the article. Gordon was sent for and asked the same questions by the District Superintendent of Police. But this time, he was warned that consequences would be very serious and that he would probably go to the jail. The investigation then proceeded no further than the finding out the name of the correspondent.

Then the enquiry was continued by the District Magistrate. Gordon was summoned and he stated on being questioned that he was the writer and that he had denied it to the police. Aftersome witnesses were examined the enquiry was completed and the proceedings appeared to have been closed and the papers filed. Subsequently the prosecution of Gordon was sanctioned under Section 195, Criminal Procedure Code, for having made a false statement before the police which is punishable under Section 182, Indian Penal Code.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

The mortality from plague in All India during the week ending 6th November was 5,725 cases resulting in 4,479 deaths. The deaths in the provinces were as follows :— Bombay, 850; Madras, 104; Bengal, 89; the United Provinces, 918; the Punjab, 697, Burma, 19; and the Central Provinces, 950.

UNDESIRABLE CHINESE IN IN RANGOON.

Deported by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 11.

Gwa Li and Ng O Gu, two Chinese undesirables who had failed to comply with the orders of the local Government to leave Burma by the 2nd instant and who were arrested in connection with the recent faction fights and kept in the town lock-up pending further orders in their case, were to-day deported under order from the Government under Section 4 of the Foreigners Act. They were placed on board s. s "Palitana" which left for Penang and the Straits, their descriptive rolls being sent with them to the police authorities of those places.

HARISARVOTHMA RAO'S APPEAL FOR MERCY.

A Hopeful View.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 11.

Commenting on Harisarvothma Rao's case, yesterday, the *Indian Patriot* says that though Sir Arthur Lawley's remarks to Harisarvothma Rao when the latter appealed to His Excellency for mercy at the Vellore Jail have been much commented upon in private circles, we expect a merciful consideration of his case to follow His Excellency's stern rebuke to the young man. There are persons from whom a rebuke is more valued than kindness, because kindness always follows their rebuke. It was his vanity and nothing else that led him into the scrape and we need hardly assure His Excellency that any merciful consideration shown to him on the strength of his wife's appeal will be welcomed with satisfaction by the public.

AGRICULTURE IN TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, NOVEMBER 11.

Regarding the report of the Director of Agriculture for the past official year, the local Government of Travancore have perused the report with interest and approve of the intelligent lines on which the Agricultural Department is being managed. The Government note with special satisfaction the efforts made by Dr. Kunjan Pillai to secure in all possible ways the co-operation of the agricultural classes and they also note with gratification the readiness with which these classes have on the whole come forward to co-operate with the Department. The Director of Agriculture has been requested to convey to B. S. Narayenswamy Iyer the thanks of the Government for the careful work he has been doing in connection with the coconut palm disease in Central South Travancore.

His Highness the Rajah of Cochin is expected to arrive in Madras about the end of the this month, to be present on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit.

THE Hon'ble Sir Herbert Risley left Simla yesterday morning for Quetta where he will stop till the 26th of November. He will arrive in Calcutta on 1st December visiting Bhatinda and Delhi en route.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Possible Difficulty to Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 11.

A correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* on the new regime in Persia. "It is apprehended that the most serious impediment to the establishment of good government in Persia will come from a section of people themselves. The Nationalists in Teheran fear the worst in Southern Persia where disorder has broken out afresh. The country around Bunder Abbas has been rendered unsafe by the presence of armed robbers who only recently pillaged a village of about a hundred and fifty houses leaving it in ruins. Syed-i-Lari has been summoned to Teheran and, although he himself has been most emphatic in his declarations of loyalty to the new regime, two members of his family have mustered a band of about six hundred brigands. The roads leading to Bunder Abbas are infested with robbers and the conditions are most unfavourable to trade. The other day a caravan of merchandise on its way to Kerman was attacked by brigands. One of the men belonging to the caravan was seriously wounded and the robbers lost one killed. In the end the caravan was looted. The owners of the goods, which were consigned to a merchant in Kerman from Bombay approached the British Consulate. Representations were made to the Persian authorities who sent soldiers in pursuit of the thieves. The Nationalist leaders in Teheran are busy in devising means for restoring order in the south and have forwarded an appeal to the Chief of the Kashgais, asking him to render the authorities all possible aid in the suppression of anarchy. The Mullahs in Teheran are agitating for representation in the Mejlis, and it is stated that Sipahdar has consented to allow them five representatives. It is now doubtful if the Mejlis can meet before the end of this month as many of the members from the Provinces have not yet arrived in the capital.

THE CHITTAGONG SEDITION CASE.

Sentence Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the Chief Justice and Justice Chatterjee in the Chittagong sedition case, in which Ramani Mohan Das was convicted by the Magistrate of Chittagong under Section 124A. I.P.C. for publishing and selling a book of objectionable songs and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, recapitulated history of the conviction and said two of the songs were seditious and they considered the period of eight months already spent under incarceration was sufficient to meet the ends of justice in the case. They accordingly reduced the sentence to the period already served.

THE AMIR'S MOVEMENTS.

Mullahs Intrigue with Outlaws.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 11.

News from Jellalabad states that the Governor has received a firman to the effect that the Amir will not reach that town until the middle of December. The change of date is due, as recently stated, to the marriage of one of the Amir's sons at Kabul.

The Amir has recently moved in the matter of asylum granted in Afghanistan to outlaws and other fugitive criminals from the British territory. The opinion of the Mullahs in tribal tracts was invited and they pronounced against any change on the ground that so long as they were true Mahomedans they should be given protection and be allowed to settle on the border land, because in that case these men would undertake to fight against the enemies of the Afghan Government.

LAHORE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 11.

The Conference of the Diocese of Lahore was opened yesterday morning at Lawrence Hall after preliminary hymns and prayers. The Bishop of Lahore declared the Conference open.

The Bishop, in his speech, said that he had not been quite fairly treated by the Diocese in the matter of Cathedral Competition Fund. They wanted a lakh, but they have got only Rs. 45,000. He thought the accomplishment of the work might be hastened by a little more support on the part of laymen. The remainder of the morning session of the Conference was devoted to devotional subjects chosen for this year's Conference. The afternoon session of the Conference was occupied by the consideration of a message of the Church to alienated members and a message of the Church to educated non-Christian Indians on the former question.

Mr. Fagan I.C.S., and Rev. Warlow read papers and many took part in the discussions. On the second portion of the subject Principal Rudra of St. Stephen's College, read a paper in which he said that the new factor in India was the national movement which aimed at unity, and that unity was possible only through Christianity. Discussion followed.

A NOVEL form of swindling the Army authorities was disclosed at Chester, when a man was sent to prison for a month for making a false attestation of character with a view to entering the Army. It was stated that men went to the barracks to enlist and gave false names as references, and pending replies they received daily pay. When the forms came back marked "not known," the men were discharged, and they then went to another recruiting station and played the same trick.

IN an advertisement in a Cambridge paper it is stated that one day in 1852 an undergraduate came into collision on college premises with a tobacconist's boy, broke some pipes which he was carrying. "The undergraduate, now advanced in years, feels his conscience oppressed by the fact that he never in any way made good the damage done, either to the boy or his employer," and if "the boy" is still alive he would be glad to hear from him.

THE NOVELTY THEATRE BOMBAY.

A Large and Attractive House.

VISIT TO BE PAID BY THE VICEROY.

PATRONS of the new Novelty Theatre, when it is opened on Tuesday evening, will certainly be agreeably surprised to find that so commodious and convenient a building has been placed at their disposal. Its handsome front is a notable addition to the architecture of the vicinity, and in its interior Mr. A. C. Payne, the architect, has studied the comfort of the play-goer in every respect. The theatre, which is the property of the City of Bombay Building Company, stands on the site of the old Novelty Theatre, opposite the Masons' Hall, and is thus in a very central position, easily accessible from all parts of the city. The proprietors are also the owners of the Empire Theatre close by, but in their new venture they have attempted something larger and handsomer and something which is more up to date. Their new house will hold 1,250 people compared with 1,000, which can be seated in the Empire.

The front of the building which is in the style of the Italian renaissance contains a wealth of decoration, without however any appearance of excess, and the scheme is carried out in white Porebunder stone anb blue stone. The central façade which is supported by columns is entirely in white. It contains the wide entrance, above which are stone figures representing music and drama, and on entering, one finds the booking office in the vestibule immediately on one's left, and adjoining this again is the refreshment room. Alternative entrances have been provided for the ground floor of the auditorium, according to whether all the seats are to be sold as stalls, or whether they are to be divided into stalls and pit. In the former case the entrance will be by a door from the vestibule immediately opposite the main entrance. In the latter event "pittites" will enter from the right hand side and stall holders by a door at the end of a corridor, to which one desends a few steps. All the doors of course can be used as emergency exits. The seating accommodation of this portion of the house will be 370. The dress circle which contains ten rows of seats will hold 380, the gallery will take 500, and there are eight boxes to seat four persons each. Thus the total seating accommodation of the theatre is, as has already been said, 1,250. The seats which are upholstered in crimson are of a very comfortable pattern in all parts of the house, and enough room has been allowed between the rows to allow late-comers to reach their seats without incommoding their neighbours. In this respect Mr. Payne has allowed more space than most London theatres provide. The walls are decorated in a quiet but tasteful scheme of white. One notices that the building is well provided with electric fans, and ventilation has been carefully secured, a set of hot-air extractors having been placed in the roof. Throughout, the theatre has been built of reinforced concrete and so is thoroughly fire-proof, while the stage is provided with a fire-proof curtain. Cloak-rooms etc., one should also mention, are provided on each floor and on both sides of the house.

One of the features of the new "Novelty," is that on each floor there are two open verandahs, one on each side of the house. These are right away from the bars and have been designed more especially as a lounge for ladies. These are connected by two special staircases which form a ready means of access from one part of the house to the other during entr'actes, and also run up to the roof, which is flat and may be used as a promenade or if so required for suppers after the performance. These staircases also provide a useful means of exit in case of fire and enable three exits from each floor to become available.

There is a large stage 80ft. by 50ft. This is equipped with an elaborate electric light installation, for which the larger switch-board is probably one of the most up-to-date in the East. This installation has been made under the supervision of Mr. George Wise. Stage devices such as traps, etc., have not been neglected and the grid has been placed at a height of 45ft. above the stage, an unusual altitude, which stage managers will welcome. Finally behind the stage are sixteen roomy dressing-rooms, which are fitted with electric light and every convenience, and all have communication with a verandah.

The theatre, which has been built by Messrs. Pallonji Ruttonji & Co. will be opened on Tuesday evening when a party of Poona and Bombay amateurs will play "Lord and Lady Algy." The performance will be repeated on Wednesday evening when Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Minto will honour the company with their presence.

PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

Precautions for Safety.

REGARDING the Enforcement of regulations prescribed for the safety of the public at theatres and similar places of amusements: and additional precautions to be taken against fire in Cinematograph and other Exhibitions, the following Government Resolution has been issued :—

His Excellency the Governor in Council has had occasion to examine the regulations prescribed for the safety of the public at theatres and similar places of amusement. On the whole they seem to him to be well adapted to this purpose. He is not, however, satisfied that they make adequate provision in the case of electric installations for lighting and other purposes, more especially when used in connection with Cinematograph Exhibitions.

The Commissioner of Police should accordingly be asked to draft conditions for embodiment in the licenses providing that every electrical installation shall be passed by the Government Electrical Inspector, and, that, whatever the voltage, the Government Electrical Inspector shall be free to enter the premises at any time and make any inspection of the fittings he desires, and that the license shall be liable to instant revocation if, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Police, acting on the advice of the Electrical Inspector, the installation is at any time dangerous and the licensee does not take immediate steps to remedy the defects.

The danger from fire attending Cinematograph Exhibitions is notoriously great, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is doubtful whether even under the most stringent precautions they ought to be permitted in the flimsy erections which have been in evidence on the Maidan in recent years.

The Commissioner of Police is accordingly requested to obtain such expert advice as may be available on the point and submit his opinion and recommendation upon it. It would also seem desirable that fire extinguishers should be provided in working order and in sufficient numbers in all theatres and similar places of entertainment, and that it should be a condition of the licenses that some members of the staff shall be acquainted with their use, and that in the case of Cinematograph performances, wherever permitted, two such persons shall stand on each side of the lantern with extinguishers in their hands ready for instant use. The Commissioner of Police should submit his recommendations on these points.

The regulations are, subject to the additions suggested above, in themselves adequate, but His Excellency the Governor in Council has recently learnt that the action taken to ensure their rigid observance has been insufficient. He is accordingly pleased to direct that the Commissioner of Police should hold himself responsible that all theatres, circuses and similar places of entertainment are inspected once a fortnight while performances are being held.

In order that the police officers deputed for this duty may have the requisite technical advice at their disposal, the Presidency Engineer should be directed to lend the services of one of his subordinates, whenever required, for the purpose of a technical examination of the structural arrangements, and the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to arrange that the services of an officer of the Fire Brigade may similarly be lent for the examination of fire appliances.

It is understood that a police officer is invariably present at theatrical and similar performances. Henceforward it must be considered to be part of his duty to satisfy himself by actual test before each performance that every emergency exit is in working order, and that all doors open freely and open outwards.

SABOO SEEDICK MUSAFARKHANA.

Laying of the Foundation Stone

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay, yesterday afternoon performed the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick Musafarkhana.

A very spacious Shamiana was erected for the accommodation of the visitors who attended the function in large numbers.

The Governor, attended by an A.-D.-C. and accompanied by Mr. Watson, his Private Secretary drove to the Shamiana, on the Carnac Road, and was received by a Reception Committee consisting of about 80 leading Mahomedans. Mounting the special dais erected for the accommodation of the Governor and principal visitors, His Excellency inspected the plans of the Musafarkhana.

The Shamiana was tastefully decorated by Mr. Pestonjee Pavri, the artistic floral decoration being the work of Mr. Sorab Irani. The seating arrangement and other accommodation were all that should be desired. Amongst those present were :— Dr. Crimmin, Mr. J. P. Orr, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Mirza Abas Baig, Mr. Amirudin Tayebji, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Fazul Meherali Chinoy, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas, Mr. Sulliman Abdool Wahed, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed, Mr. A. M. Jeevanji, Mr. Sayed Shamsudin Kadri, Mr. Kazi Mahomed Murghe, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Rev. Father Dreckman, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Dr D. B. Dandekar, and Mr. Appa Sahib Purendhre.

Mr. Hormusji N. Vakeel on behalf of his cotrustee, requested His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the Musafarkhana, and in doing so he said :—

"May it please Your Excellency and gentlemen.—I only wish that there was alive and present here today the great Mahomedan benefactor, to commemorate whose name and generosity we have assembled, to receive Your Excellency and this vast assemblage, and to request Your Excellency to perform the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of this much-needed charitable institution, viz., the Moosaferkhana for Mahomedan pilgrims. The name of Haji Saboo Sidick is not unknown in Bombay. A Cutchi Memon, he was born of very poor parents, and, at an early age, he set forth into the world to earn his living. Unassisted, but undaunted as he used to tell me, with just pride, he began first as a street hawker's cooly and subsequently as a hawker. In this humble profession he made a little saving which served him as a small capital to start that business which he gradually built up and enlarged to such a vast extent, that about the end of the last century he was acknowledged and recognised as a Memon Merchant Prince in Bombay, Calcutta, Mauritius, Cattack, Orissa and other places. About the year 1902-03, when Haji Saboo had already directed his mind to charity, he sustained a heavy loss of many lakhs of rupees, which he tried to regain, without much success, and that prevented him from carrying out the intention which he had formed of establishing and completing in his life-time many charitable institutions, a few only of which he was able to do. He established a large Public Dining Hall at Byculla, known as Sidick Baug, for the use of Mahomedans generally, but principally Cutchi Memons, a Sanatorium at Lanowli for the poor and needy Mahomedans, principally Cutchi Memons, and a chawl for the residence of the poor members of his community, at nominal rents, which is known by the name of "Jabalkudo" in the native town of Bombay. In his last days he conceived an idea of building a large mosque on the Paltan Road, on the site of the Peer Pedrana Durgha, but before he could carry it out, his health failed him, and at the age of 68 he was taken away from us. Mahomed, the only son who survived Haji Saboo, was born about 25 years ago, and the shrewd Haji admitted him in partnership at a very early age. The Haji made large pecuniary gifts to Mahomed in his life time, and also left the bulk of his wealth to him by his Will. Mahomed had not the strong will and constitution of his father, and, therefore, acting upon the wise directions of his parent, solemnly given in his Will, Mahomed gradually closed his business, and devoted his attention to charity. Within a few days only of the Haji's death, Mahomed, acting upon the earnest representations of the Cutchi Memons of Bombay, set aside a sum of Rs. 75,000 for the purpose of establishing and founding an institution called "Saboo Baug" for the exclusive use of the Cutchi Memons only on occasions of marriage and other ceremonies, which gift Cutchi Memons thankfully accepted in lieu of "Sidick Baug" the benefit of which they enjoyed, in common with other communities, at the pleasure of the founder. Mahomed had evidently a sort of presentiment that he was not going to live long, and not being blessed with any issue, he, with an instinct almost supernatural at an early age of 24, made his Will, leaving the bulk of his fortune in the hands of his widowed mother and myself, an old friend of the family, with directions to employ the same in necessary and useful charities, and thus to promote the comforts and welfare of the Mahomedans. Some of the charities he mentioned in his Will, such as Hospitals for men and women, Moosaferkhanas, Schools and other Educational Institutions, Scholarships, Rest-houses, Medical Dispensaries, etc. But at the same time very wisely he gave full authority and discretion to his Trustees to establish such other charities as they might think proper. We all wish that both the father and the son had survived to carry out the wishes of their hearts; but that was not to be and though the Haji departed this life in fullness of time, his son's most useful and promising life was sadly cut off, in his early youth, and to-day the whole Mahomedan community mourns their loss, particularly of the son, to whom the Haji had entrusted the whole work of Mahomedan charity.

AN IMPORTANT CHARITY.

"In his eternal absence, therefore, it has fallen to the lot of his widowed mother and myself to invite Your Excellency to perform this ceremony, and on behalf of ourselves and the members of the family of Haji Saboo Sidick, I tender to Your Excellency our most heartfelt and sincere thanks for having so kindly and readily accepted our invitation and spared a few hours of Your Excellency's most valuable time to perform this most noble function. We all know how ready Your Excellency always is to help any cause of charity, but no cause can be more important and charitable than the one you are helping to-day, and for which, I am sure, Your Excellency will earn the thanks and gratitude of the vast and influential Mahomedan community, not only of this large Presidency, which you have so beneficially governed, to the satisfaction of all castes and creeds, but of the whole of British India, whose happy destiny it is to be governed by a Viceroy, whose name is now a household word in the mouth of every loyal subject of our beloved King-Emperor, who justly and benignly rules over the most mighty and powerful Empire in the world. The question of house accommodation for Hajees, who pass through Bombay on their pilgrimage to and from their holy cities, is an ancient question, and it has engaged the attention of the Mahomedan community and of Your Excellency's predecessors in office for many years past. Hajees have found Bombay a most convenient sea-port to embark from and to land at, and it is interesting indeed to follow the statistics of the last 30 years to understand how the need of an institution, which Your Excellency is kindly founding to-day, arose. From 1881 to 1887 the number of pilgrims who went on pilgrimage, under recognised passports, averaged about 8,590. In the year 1887 the Bombay Act II of that year was passed for the protection of pilgrims, and protectors of pilgrims were thereunder appointed for the ports of Bombay and Karachi. From 1888 to 1892 the work of despatching pilgrims was entrusted to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons. From 1893 to 1896 the number of pilgrims increased, and ever since, licensed pilgrim brokers have helped to house, embark and land them. In the latter end of 1896 that accursed and dire disease known as plague, which has not left us yet, took possession of Bombay, and in the beginning of 1897 Government, in their wisdom, were obliged to prohibit pilgrims from proceeding to pilgrimage from or returning to Bombay from the 1st of February of that year and consequently about 900 Central-Asian pilgrims were to be escorted back to their homes. During the next five years, viz., from 1897 to 1901, the prohibition continued in Bombay, but the ports of Chittagong and Karachi were declared open for the pilgrims. Only a few pilgrims used these ports on account of considerable inconvenience and discomfort which they had to encounter. In 1901 the port of Porebunder was added to the list, but that also attracted very few pilgrims. In 1901-02, the Bombay Government saw the necessity of removing the restrictions and, as a tentative measure, established a quarantine for pilgrims at Pir-Pown on the other side of our Island. Government at the same time kept open to the pilgrims the ports of Karachi and Chittagong. The quarantine at Pir-Pown continued till 1905, but in 1906 it was removed, and the result was that the influx of pilgrims largely increased. Even the quarantine at Pir Pown had not deterred them as will be seen from the following figures of the pilgrims proceeding to and returning from their pilgrimage :—

In the year	No. of pilgrims proceeded.	No. of pilgrims returned.
1902	8,701	6,478
1904	16,593	14,722
1905	19,177	13,938
1906	27,140	6,111
1907	2 ,766	21,372
1908	16,111	18,230

"These figures have been kindly supplied to me by Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Toongeker the present Protector of Pilgrims, to whom I am much indebted for this valuable information which, coming as it does from the official records of his office, may safely be taken as accurate.

A PRESSING NEED

"Many years ago it became evident to the influential and wealthy Mahomedan citizens of Bombay that there was a great need for one or more Moosaferkhanas to give rest and shelter to the poor Hajees who passed through this City on their way to and from their pilgrimage. Government also thought that such a need was getting more and more pressing and they also considered it as one of their duties to see that the poor Hajees were housed somewhere during their short stays in this City and that, in the absence of such habitation, the sanitation and health of the City were seriously affected. The health of the Hajees themselves was also most materially suffering, because they lived in large numbers in open air, wherever they could find a vacant spot, and thus exposed themselves to many sufferings and sicknesses. Government naturally at first relied on private charity to help the cause of the Hajees, and the first start in that direction was made by the late pioneer of Mahomedan charity, I mean Haji Ismail Haji Habib (a Memon). Amongst numerous charitable institutions, Haji Ismail Haji Habib built the first Moosaferkhana more than 25 years ago which was then supposed to be sufficiently large to accommodate the then houseless pilgrims. But it soon became apparent that it could, by no means, suffice for the growing number of the Hajees, and therefore another good and unostentatious Mahomedan, and he also a Memon, came forward to their assistance, I mean the late lamented and always remembered Mr. Cumoo Jaffar Sulleman, who, like Hajee Saboo Sidick, commenced his career in a very humble way, but gradually amassed great wealth, and applied most of it to charities which are doing golden work for the welfare of the vast Mahomedan community of Bombay. We all know with pride and thankfulness his Charitable Dispensary near the Victoria Terminus Station which relieves the sufferings of many destitute and helpless sick out-door patients, and we also know that food is supplied to many poor and hungry Mahomedans every day. But his great act of charity was to establish a large, handsome and commodious Moosaferkhana which accommodates many hundred pilgrims and others, with its architectural structure, the great Frere Road thoroughfare. It is a sanatorium in itself for the poor pilgrims, who, with their tens of thousand tongues, bless the memory of their great benefactor, who, himself, born of a poor parentage, felt most keenly the needs and wants of the poor and supplied the means to meet their wants and to relieve their distresses and sufferings. Both these Moosaferkhanas, however, which are supposed to accommodate about 1,500 to 1,800 people have, for some time past, been found wholly inadequate and therefore our popular citizen, Memon Haji Cassum Joosub, the great shipowner has, for the last few years, at the height of each pilgrim season generously come forward and has very kindly placed at the disposal of the pilgrims his large building at Grant Road, known as Moozaferanad. But even these have not sufficed to supply the wants of the pilgrims, and, therefore, during the last three years, the Haj Committee, presided as it is by our energetic and popular Police Commissioner, has been voluntarily assisted by private individuals in erecting every year large camps for the Hajees. One of such volunteers was our benefactor, the late Mr. Mohomed Haji Saboo himself. The contributions, however, were found not sufficiently far reaching, and at least Your Excellency's Government in October last, having seen the absolute necessity of public aid, most generously came forward and made a large grant of Rs. 24,000 to meet the cost of the construction of a large camp for the pilgrims. This year also Your Excellency's Government have taken the comforts of Hajees in their hands, and we, as representatives of Mahomed Haji Saboo, have not been backward in rendering as much assistance as we possibly can to the Commissioner of Police and the Haj Committee in finding houses accommodation for them, and as one earnest in that direction, we most readily responded to the call of the Commissioner of Police in placing, at the disposal of Government, a large property on Frere Road belonging to the estate of the deceased wherein, I am informed have been housed most comfortably at one time over 1,000 pilgrims. We mean to allow this property to be used for this charitable purpose until this Moosaferkhana will be ready. I am glad to observe in the daily papers that other wealthy and charitable citizens, such as our friends Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, the owner of the Jail Road Imamwada, and Mr. Namazi of the Pakmodia Street Imamwada have also very generously come forward this year and placed their respective Imamvadas at the disposal of the Hajis. And I have not the least doubt that this generosity on their part will continue until this Moosaferkhana is ready.

FINDING A SITE.

"The idea of the present Moosaferkhana originated with Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, who offered to spend a sum not less than rupees one lakh, but certainly more, if necessary, to build it, provided Your Excellency's Government granted a free site for such building. At first the vacant piece of ground on Paltan Road between the Durgha, and, what is known as 'Grant's House' which admeasures about 1,500 square yards, was fixed upon, and Government at one time were willing to grant that site free of costs on certain terms and conditions. While such terms and conditions were under discussion, it became clear, both to Government and Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo, that, apart from any other objections, there may be to the site, one great objection to it was that it was too small and therefore that site was abandoned. Your Excellency's Government then applied its mind to the present site, and at first we were offered an area of 2,400 square yards only, which, we most respectfully represented, was not by any means large enough for the requirements, and we applied that, if Your Excellency's Government did not see its way to give us 6,000 square yards, we should have at least 4,000 square yards, which should enable us to build a three-storied building and accommodate them as large a number of pilgrims as possible. Your Excellency's Government saw the reasonableness of our demand, and used its utmost influence with the Government of India to obtain for us that area, viz., 4,000, square yards. We know that the Military authorities, to whom this land belonged, have taken, in exchange from Your Excellency's Government, an equally large and valuable plot at Colaba, and therefore, in tendering our most heartfelt and sincere thanks to Your Excellency's Government for this magnificent gift to a great charitable cause, we are not unmindful of the worth of such gift and the high and noble sentiments for the good of the public which did weigh and must have weighed with Your Excellency's Government in thus coming to our assistance. We most sincerely appreciate this valuable gift and take this opportunity of acknowledging our eternal gratefulness to Your Excellency personally as the head of that Government for taking such keen and personal interest in this great and public cause.

A HANDSOME STRUCTURE.

"As Your Excellency must have seen from the plans, sections and elevations of this building which are lying before you, the building, which we are going to construct, in not only commodious but handsome, and it will be built with the latest sanitary improvements. In designing the buildings our Architects, Messrs. Chambers and Fritchley, have paid due regard to all the requirements for the protection and preservation of the health of its occupants, and under our instructions they have accommodated in this, what we still consider a small space, an open quadrangle with an ornamental tank with a constant supply of pure water therein to enable the Haji to make his ablutions, a Mosque for his prayers, a dispensary, a doctor's room and a sick ward to look after him during his sickness, a disinfecting room for all purposes of disinfection of his person and chattels, and lastly a Mortuary in case of need. There are besides, the washing rooms and the lavatories on each floor, and so also large kitchens. We hope that, using all the corridors in case of need we may be able to accommodate in this building about 1,500 pilgrims.

"The estimated cost of this building is Rs. 3,30,000, and to provide for its maintenance, we have accommodated in the ground floor of the building towards the north (7) shops which we estimate will yield a rental of between Rs. 250 and 300. Of course, if this income is found insufficient, we will supplement it upto our wants out of the other resources of the estate. We have placed the work of the building in the hands of a well known firm of Contractors, who have promised to finish it as expeditiously as possible, without in any way weakening its efficiency or distracting from its beauty and architectural quality, and they hope to give it to us in a finished condition in October 1911. It remains now for me to mention a few names of gentlemen who have rendered us very valuable assistance in connection with this institution so far. Our special and hearty thanks are due to the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, who has, with his heart and soul, associated himself with the deceased, and after his death with us, not only in obtaining the said grant of land from Your Excellency's Government, but also in considering and maturing the whole scheme of the Moosaferkhana. Then again we are much indebted to Mr. Hatch, the Collector of Bombay, for readily and promptly rendering us timely assistance in putting through and completing the transfer of the land and giving over possession thereof to us. Your Excellency's Secretary in the General Department Mr. Enthoven took also considerable interest in the matter and received me from time to time to discuss personally the several questions small and large, relating to the scheme, both of land and the building, and last, but not least, we are very thankful to the Military authorities who, through Major Kirby, have met us fairly and promptly in every way to make our work as light and easy as possible.

MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATIONS.

"A few words more which, with Your Excellency's permission, I will say for myself. It may appear somewhat strange that many of my Mahomedan friends should associate me with themselves or with their heirs in their social or testamentary affairs. But it is not difficult to explain it. Ever since the year 1886 it has been my lot to be in close touch with Mahomedans. For about 10 years I had the honour of being attached to, and of serving not only the largest Mahomedan Native State, but the premier Native State in India, for a great portion of which time I held the portfolio of the Home Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Nizam. It was then my good fortune to have under me amongst other departments, those of Education and Medicine and the sub-department of pilgrims. My hearty endeavours were then directed towards obtaining most handsome grants in promoting the cause of Mahomedan education and in enlarging the scope of operation, not only of the General Hospital at Hyderabad, but also of the numerous Dispensaries which were spread out in many parts of that great State. The Aligarh College and the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay always engaged my special care and attention, and drew, during my incumbency, their handsome grants, and the pilgrims received their support from the State with as much liberality as the State could afford. That wise, noble and generous Ruler of Hyderabad, His Highness the Nizam, who rules over a vast territory and about twelve millions of people, never pulls his purse strings tight, but, with the magnanimity of his heart and his unabated love for his subjects, which are his great characteristics, sanctions a large expenditure every year in his State Budget towards the promotion of the causes of Education, Science and Religion amongst his subjects. Under his just rule the Moslem, the Hindu, the Parsi and the Christian all enjoy, without any distinction or envy, the advantages and privileges of equal treatment, and I was one of many non-Moslems who had the honour of enjoying such privilege to the knowledge of my numerous Bombay Moslem friends. It is therefore not strange that my Mahomedan friends have entrusted me with the work of promoting the cause of education and science amongst Mahomedans and to look after the comforts of the Hajis amongst various other things and Your Excellency will forgive me if, on this public occasion, I give a timely intimation that very soon I am about to wait upon Your Excellency's Government with my hat in my hand, and ask Government to assist me with free grants of land, and in some instances of money also towards many useful and charitable institutions for Mahomedans, for which I and my colleagues or associates are in a position to spend large sums of money from the estates of those who have entrusted us to carry out their intentions.

"I now request Your Excellency to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of this building, which is likely to be of perpetual use and ornament."

His Excellency then performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone.

Returning to the dais His Excellency addressed the assembly. The Governor said:—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

"Mr. Hormasjee Vakeel, ladies and gentlemen:—I wish first to add my regrets to those already expressed that Haji Saboo Sidick and his son are not with us to-day to take part in the inauguration of a building which their benevolence has made possible, and the realization of which would have delighted their hearts. Shakes[illegible]e has told us in words put into the mouth of Mark Anthony that while "the evil that men do lives after them; the good is interred with their bones." I do not believe that this aphorism is generally true, and it is opposed to another and a nobler sentiment "De mortuis nihil nisi bonum," which correctly embodies what we feel even towards those who possessed no conspicuous virtues, when they have passed from among us.

"In the case of Haji Saboo Sidick and his son, the "good" that they have done to their fellow-men and women will remain permanently enshrined in the memory of the Mahomedans of Bombay and will find a fitting monument in the fine Musafarkhana which will rise on this spot. I am glad to know that the wife and mother of these two public benefactors has been spared to rejoice in the accomplishment of their wishes.

"The address which has been read strikes me forcibly from two points of view. In the first place the career of the late Haji Saboo Sidick, from a humble position to that of a merchant prince of Bombay, was one of which he had every right to feel proud. He owed everything to character and to persistence which did not fail him even when losses came. His remarkable career is an illustration of what the "Pax Britannica" has rendered possible in India, and many others of all communities in this great city and elsewhere have learned what order and security mean in the prosecution of successful business.

"In the second place, the address shows clearly how much large hearted charity has existed and exists among the rich members of the Mahomedan community in regard to their poor co-religionists and especially the pilgrims.

THE FOUR INJUNCTIONS.

The Mahomedan religion imposes four great practical injunctions upon its followers:—Prayer, alms, fasting and the pilgrimage to Mecca. In specific words, the Koran states: "Ye will never attain unto righteousness until ye give in alms of that which ye love." And of the pilgrimage, it adds: "Make provision for your journey; but the best provision is piety." We have assembled here to-day to commemorate the almsgiving of Haji Saboo Sidick and his son, and to inaugurate a necessary "provision" for the pilgrimage.

CLAIMS OF THE PILGRIMS.

"There can be no doubt that the poor pilgrims have strong claims upon us all. The difference between the figures of those who started and those who returned in the years 1903 to 1906 is a pathetic reminder of the hardships undergone, and though in the later years the difference seems to have been on the other side, we are all aware that suffering is too often the lot of the poor pilgrims some of whom have returned to Bombay in a dying state while many bear the marks of the trials they have undergone. I have great hopes that the Haj Committee will be able not only to relieve distress, but to make organized arrangements to prevent long detention in Bombay, and to keep Government informed of anything that can be done to guard the health and comfort of the pilgrims. As you are aware as soon as they land on the shores of the Red Sea, they pass beyond our cognizance and all we can do is to make diplomatic representations at Constantinople. I believe that, under the new regime in Turkey, many abuses will in time disappear and that the journey from Jeddah to Mecca will be freed from some of the dangers to health and to property which have hitherto beset it.

"It must have been in the early days of my coming to live among you that the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla saw me and explained the then position of the Musaferkhana question. I promised him to take the question into my hands and to do all I could to bring about a practical solution. To a man who cares only to do things and not to discuss them indefinitely, I confess it seems that rather too long a time has elapsed between my interview with Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla and this interesting ceremony to-day, but as you know difficulties had to be got over and correspondence with the Government of India was necessary. The result, however, has been most satisfactory and I believe this site is the best that could have been selected for the convenience of the pilgrims. One other matter was more easily and rapidly dealt with, I inspected the disinfecting station of the pilgrims and was shocked at the miserable accommodation provided for them when waiting to go on board ship. I directed a proper building to be put up, and thanks to our very able and energetic Chief Engineer, Mr. Cameron, the work was accomplished in a few months. The duty of Government was plain in these cases; but I am glad that your community recognizes that we have rendered the assistance which it needed in the manner which it desired. You will, I am sure, feel that it is our earnest wish to help all good causes as far as the numerous claims upon our resources permit.

PREVENTION OF SUFFERING.

"Mr. Hormasjee Vakeel has told us that it may seem "somewhat strange" that he as a Parsi should be intimately associated with this important Mahomedan benefaction. It does not strike me in this light. I regard it as an illustration of the truth that the claims of humanity stand high above all sectarian differences, and that members of all communities can unite in the sacred cause of the prevention of suffering. I am happy to think that this is especially the case in the great City of Bombay and I earnestly hope that the realization of great moral and material interests shared in common will continue to spread throughout all communities in India. This is alike the object and the justification of British Rule, and those of you who attempt any serious study of the history of your country will understand the nature of the progress that has been made in this direction.

"And now I have only to say that it is a particular pleasure to me to have laid the foundation stone of a building in which the spiritual as well as the bodily needs of the pilgrims will be cared for, and which will remain the best possible memorial to the generous aspirations of Haji Saboo Sidick and his son. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla proposed a cordial and hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency for being present on the occasion and performing the inaugural ceremony in connection with the Musafarkhana. The site for this building he said originally had certain terms attached to it. These terms did not suit the Mahomedan community and things came to such a pass that this plot was nearly abandoned. At this juncture His Excellency interfered and the result was, as they saw, that the site was given them, its area was increased and the whole of the Mahomedan community of India had been placed under a debt of gratitude to Sir George Clarke and his Government. In Mr. Hormusji Vakeel he found one of the most sincere well wishers of the Mahomedan community. He (the speaker) hoped that Mr. Vakeel with the help and co-operation of the co-executrix would in the very near future announce many more charities of far reaching importance for the benefit of the Mahomedan community.

Mr. Sulleman Abdool Wahed having seconded the proposal was carried amidst cheers.

HORRIBLE DOUBLE MURDER IN HYDERABAD.

Young Nawab and Tutor Killed

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 11.

Hyderabad is once more thrown into a state of great excitement over another diabolical murder, this time of a well-known person. At 1-30 this morning at the Palace of Nawab Davar-ul-Mulk, a well-known nobleman of Chinchalguda near Mulakpett. An Arab entered the private apartments of the Nawab's son named Abzul Jung and attacked him with a 'jambia.' A terrific struggle ensued, but the young lad who was only ninteen years old received ghastly and fatal wounds. Shaik Dawoon, the young man's tutor, rushed to his rescue and also received so serious wounds that he succumbed. Shortly afterwards the personal peon also closed in with the Arab and he too received dangerous wounds. The Arab, having finished his bloody work, decamped unseen by the servants at the palace who number quite 200. The mother of the tutor was the first to inform the police by telephone. In an hour Namad Sultan Yawar Jung, Kotwal, and Dr. Jivanjee, the Coroner, were on the scene. But the father who is on the Nizam's staff is living in the city and has been unable to proceed to the scene.

The Arab is a powerful man and was a faithful servant of the victim for two years and was recently transferred to the father's house as punishment for a slight offence. It is a mystery how he managed to break through the palace guards and evade the numerous servants.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th November 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	11	3	27 a.m.	4	55
Teheran ...	11	7	20 a.m.	...	55
Suez	11	1	55 p.m.	...	45

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakin, Kassala without additional charge (10-7-09).

Chinese Administration notifies that Traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09).

Teheran route interrupted between Emden and Lowestoff (11-11-09).

Moulmein route via Raheng interrupted (11-11-09.)

Moulmein route via Kanburi interrupted (11-11-09.)

Communication with Persian offices "Ahvaz" and "Mohommerah" interrupted. Telegrams being posted from "Bushire" (11-11-09.)

TANJORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Swadeshism and Boycott to be Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 11.

The third annual session of the Tanjore District Conference will be held at Kumbakorum on 20th and 21st instant. Mr. T. Runga Chariar, High Court Vakil, Madras, will preside. Draft resolutions for discussion at the Conference relate to several important questions. The first place is given to the subject of indigenous industries in connection with which the Conference exhorts the people of the District to boycott, wholesale, foreign-made clothes and prefer even at some sacrifice Swadeshi articles to foreign manufactures. As Tanjore is considered the premier District in the Presidency, the Conference is to appeal to Government to make it a separate electorate for representation in the Madras Legislative Council. Among other things the Conference will adopt a vote of thanks to Government for the withdrawal of the prosecution of Mr. G. Subramanya Iyer and will pass resolutions sympathizing with the Transvaal Indians.

STOPPING PUBLIC SPEECHES.

Pundit Bhoj Dutt's Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case this evening in which Pundit Bhoj Dutt applied to the Court for a rule to rescind the order of preventing him from delivering speeches in Calcutta.

Counsel for Pundit urged that the main points for consideration were that there were several discrepancies in the case. There was no evidence given as to intention of Bhoj Dutt whereas evidence given against him referred to what took place out of Calcutta. His Worship promised to pass orders on 16th Instant.

THE "BENGALEE" LIBEL SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

To-day Mr. Swinhoe resumed the further hearing of the libel case in which Mr. N. N. Mitter, Barrister, charged the proprietors, Manager and Printer of the *Bengalee* with having published an article in connection with the Midnapur enquiry alleged to be defamatory to complainant. A clerk of the Midnapur Court was examined who produced several documents filed during the enquiry at Midnapur by Mr. Macpherson. Complainant was then partly examined and the case adjourned.

THE COMING CENSUS.

Preliminary Preparations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 11.

Mr. Gait, Census Commissioner, is now busily engaged in Simla in connection with the preliminaries for the forthcoming Census which will be taken in India about the end of February or the commencement of March 1911. The system to be followed will be much the same as that adopted for the last Census and Census Officials for the provinces will shortly be selected.

THE SARA BRIDGE SCHEME.

Effect of the Recent Cyclone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 11.

Mr. Gales, engineer in charge of the Sara Bridge project who returned from England by last week's mail is now in Calcutta occupied with preparations against the opening of the working season. Very considerable havoc appears to have been worked at Sara by the late cyclone which has sunk a number of barges and flats and wrecked the bungalows which were built or building for the construction staff and the effect must be considerable set back to early progress.

SEDITION IN THE PUNJAB.

Mahomedan Editor Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER. 11.

Ziaul Huq, Editor and Proprietor of the defunct *Peshwa*, it is said, has been charged under Section 124 A for seditions writing in his paper. It is further said that one of Ajit Singh's book is an adaptation from Seeley's "Expansion of England."

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

Abolition of Octroi Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 11

At next Saturday's meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee the abolition of Octroi and the imposition of proposed quit tax and the abolition of duty on cotton piece-goods will be considered. They were recommended by the Finance Sub-Committee.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 9th November was 532, giving a death-rate of 28·29 per annum, per thousand as against 28·87 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·48 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 57 died from fevers; 8, plague; 1, small-pox; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 41, phthisis; 39, diseases of the nervous system; 136, affections of the respiratory organs; 20, diarrhœa; 16, dysentery; 38, still-born; 88, old age and debility; 20, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 18; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 210; Hindu low caste, 50; Musalman, 169; Parsee, 20; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 23; Eurasian, 4; European, 3; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 470 as against 414 the corresponding period of last year, and 412 the average over the past five years. Out of the total number of deaths 15 were among recent arrivals from the mofussil.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been allowed an extension for three months on medical certificate of the furlough granted to him.

Major F De B Hancock, Political Agent, Fourth Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 20th November or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. W G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Political Agent, Cambay.

Lieutenant C. C. J. Barrett, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence on leave of Major F. De B. Hancock, or pending further orders.

Lieutenant C. C. J. Barrett and Lieutenant A. S. Meek are confirmed in their appointments as Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade.

Major A. H. Bolton 113th Infantry, to be Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, in addition to his Military duties, vice Lieutenant G. N. Thompson.

Mr. F. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Belgaum, is granted, with effect from the 16th November such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to fifteen months.

The services of Captain R. A. Chambers, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department.

During the absense on leave on medical certificate for two months from the 27th October of Mr. W. J. Howard, Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, or until further orders, Mr. H. H. Wadia, B.A., (Cantab and Bom.), Barrister-at-Law, Acting Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

During the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. S. Dracup or pending further orders:—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Third Presidency Magistrate Bombay and Mr. Frank Oliviera, B.A., LL.B., to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. James Walter Bowland, Mr. William Cecil Edwards, and Mr. Francis Everard Sharp to be Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police on probation and to report themselves to the Principal of the Central Police Training School at Nasik.

Mr. W. C. McDonald, appointed Distillery Expert for the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, reported his arrival on the 3rd November and has been placed under the orders of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkhari.

Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Collector of Kaira and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira District.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., on relief to be Assistant Collector, Kaira.

The following reversions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the 26th October; Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, I.C.S., to be Collector, Class III, officiating; Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Class I. officiating; Mr. E. G. F. Abraham, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, on return from leave, to be attached for duty to the office of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, pending further orders.

The furlough granted to the Hon'ble Sir Walter C. Hughes, Kt. C. I. E., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, by Government Notification No. 23, dated the 7th April, is extended by three days, viz., from the 26th to the 28th October inclusive.

The Reverend J. C. Mathew, Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, on returned from leave, to be Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona.

The Reverend J. D. Gordon, Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, on return from leave, to be Junior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, as a temporary measure.

The Reverend O. J. Loynes, B.A., whose services were placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from the 7th August to the 6th October inclusive, resumed charge of his duties at Assistant Chaplain of Karachi with effect from the 7th October.

Dr. Lemuel L. Joshi, B.Sc., M.D. (Cornell), to be Professor of Physics in the Grant Medical College with effect from 15th November pending further orders.

Mr. E. A. Gait, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed Census Commissionor for India, with effect from the 1st November.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—Captain Julius Preston Maskesen, 1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. W. B. Chambers, substantive "pro tem." Second Inspector of Factories, is allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty-nine days with effect from the 8th November or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M.Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer, is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Service with effect from the 24th October the date on which the furlough granted to him expired.

Mr. C. N. Clifton, Superintending Engineer, is permitted to retire with effect from the 14th November.

Mr. T. Summers, D Sc., M.Inst. C.E., has been permitted to return to India.

Mr. D. R. H. Browne, A.K.C., is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days combined with special leave for three months and twenty-two days from 27th October or the subsequent date of relief.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

A competition over one round of the Bombay course by medal play was held yesterday morning when 30 competed; only 12 players however returned cards two tieing for first place with nett scores of 41. Mr Ward playing steadily took fifteen strokes to the first three holes which is one better than "bogey's" score, crossing over the road he did the last 6 holes in 26 strokes. Mr. Murray with a liberal handicap of nine strokes completed the nine holes in 50 strokes. Result:—

		Score.	Handicap.	Result
L B Ward...	...	41	Scr	41
H B Murray	...	50	—9	41
E E Coombs	...	42	Scr	42
T D Parry...	...	48	—6	42
R D England	...	41	+1	42
A Cassels	...	54	—9	45
H P T Lattey	...	46	—3	43
R Aitken ...	...	42	+1	43
C A Russ ...	...	43	Scr	43
A Gittins...	...	44	+1	45
E F Nicholson	...	47	Scr	47
A S Orr	...	54	—3	51

THERE are many points in the problem in South Africa says the "Madras Mail" which are of particular interest to us in India. Here we have classes and even races of an old civilisation and advanced form of education of their own; but the mass of the ryots of this country are no higher in intelligence and civilisation, and not so high in the fighting and self-governing qualities, as the Basutos. In India, also we have reformers urging a pace which may or may not be suited to themselves, but which is certainly unsuited to the people at large. In this country we are all still under the Crown, but when the Crown yields up its prerogative in South Africa and leaves the contending races to settle their own quarrels, a position will be created full of instruction for the advocates of native self-government in this country.

ACCORDING to the crop and season reports of the Madras Presidency for the year ending June, 1909, there were no signs of agricultural deterioration in any part of the country. The readiness of the cultivators to take up new crops and methods is regarded as a sign of increasing capital. The cultivation of Cambodia cotton and groundnut is rapidly spreading in parts of the Presidency, and a general expansion of the cotton area is also anticipated. The extension of cocoanut gardens and divi-divi plantations is also noteworthy, and new lands are also being taken up for paddy cultivation where the crop has hitherto not been grown.

ANTI-FOOTBINDING IN WESTERN CHINA.

Progress in Szechwan and Yunnan.

A SZECHWAN correspondent writes to the "Celestial Empire":—Among the main adjuncts making for the uplifting of woman in China must be mentioned the project, of universal unbinding of the feet, in antagonism to a fashion against which any family setting its face would, not long ago, have been socially ostracized and would have been debarred decent matches for its daughters. Whatever the other provinces of the Empire may be doing it seems that Szechwan and Yunnan have determined to conform to the idea from the West and abolish a cruel custom which has survived since the days of the Tang dynasty, a thousand years ago.

So few foreigners have an opportunity of mixing intimately with the natives and seeing anything of their family life—and then only on rare occasions—that the terrible evils attending this abominable practice seldom come home to one, and by those living in such places as Shanghai and Hongkong, and the other treaty ports, it is hardly noticed; women destined to associate with foreigners are specially brought up in a natural manner.

There is no doubt, however, that the custom is dying gradually in Western China. The anti-footbinding campaign of Mrs. Archibald Little, who may be characterised as the pioneer of the movement, is responsible for the establishment, in many towns and cities, of what is termed the Tien-tsu Hwei, which has prospered, with success more or less marked, in Szechwan and also in Yunnan. In point of fact, to this voluntary unbinding of the feet may be attributed the fact that women of middle age are now attending school at the capital of the latter province. At the time of the formation of this league, urged by Mrs. Little, a great number of the women of the gentry and of the officiality unbound their feet becoming worthy devotees of the worthy cause; but among the middle classes where, with feet unbound it was difficult for girls to secure husbands, the old barbarous custom could not be overthrown. Girls already given for marriage no matter how great their desire could not free their feet for fear of offending the family of the husband in prospective. A case came under the notice of the writer where being forced to keep her feet bound for this reason, a girl deliberately committed suicide. Her feet were bandaged up until they looked more like the feet of a doll than of a human being and the poor girl could never attempt to walk without holding on to some one's hand, and was carried up and down the flights of steps leading from one courtyard to another.

And this is, even to-day, the condition of all the women of China save but an infinitesimal percentage and excepting also the beggars and outcasts—crippled by a custom responsible undoubtedly for the enfeeblement of the mothers through countless generations, having its effect in stunting the mental growth of the Chinese as a nation. Physically, it must be extremely detrimental, and to the writer's knowledge cases of blood poisoning and other complaints through defective circulation, and a host of ills to which abused nature is heir to, can be traced to compressed feet.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The scholars of the cities—particularly at Chaotong, Yunnanfu and Tongchuan—have for the most part become adherents to the new regime and it is gratifying to find young girls now able to walk on the streets, unaided, pursuing their studies without the pain which the compressed foot must have occasioned. Less than ten years ago, after they had unbound their feet, a family was hooted and pelted with missiles, looked upon as traitors. This was at Chaotong, and at the same city there is now a girl's school of over fifty students, and everyone, as it was explained to me, "has big feet."

Among the older titals a strong antagonism exists, on account of the increased freedom allowed to the women when compression is abandoned. This accounts for a good deal of social hypocrisy. Children merely partially unbound their feet to gain admittance to the schools, wearing larger boots to escape detection, so that when the time comes for their betrothal they can revert to either the large or the small feet with equal facility. Tongchuan, an aristocratic city among the mountains, is supposed to be a stronghold of the Tiantsu Hwei, and was until it was left entirely to the Chinese. The chief advocate of the cause is one Liu Shen Tang, a former mandarin of Kwantung. Meetings are held occasionally in the temple, when the gospel of the large foot is propounded with remarkable vigour, women address the crowds that assemble—women on the public platform is another proof of the cult of the suffragette in China—and a day or two ago, a speaker, while frantically advocating the blessing of the natural foot, herself had never unbound her feet from childhood, having them compressed in dainty foreign kid shoes. Such, however, is the sham of the Empire.

Women brought under the influence of the missionaries are generally persuaded ultimately to forsake the custom, and, in contrast with the slender, listless appearance of young Chinese girls, have a robust, sturdy look, a difference so striking that before one notices their feet, their unusually healthy look and easy manner are forced upon one's observance.

THE CUSTOM REVIEWED.

The bandaging of the feet is simply a custom, but a custom of prodigious power and popularity.

Distinction between the size and shape of the feet of Chinese women has for centuries constituted the caste of China, if there be anything that constitutes caste in this Empire. The dominant race, the Manchu Tartars, do not allow their women to bind their feet or cramp them in any way—it unfits a beauty for entrance into the Imperial harem, and the penalty is instant death should any small-footed female enter the Imperial palace at Peking—at least such is the common saying.

The writer was privileged, a few days ago, to photograph the foot of an old woman and that of a young girl—both were ghastly sights. The foot was extended at the ankle, the fleshy part of the heel being pressed downward and forward, and the entire foot then wound with a long bandage from the ankle to the extremity of the toes and back again. Europeans rarely have the opportunity of seeing feet which have for years been gradually growing into this horrible deformity, and many would not care to if they could. Usually it takes from three to four years, if properly attended to, for the feet to be cramped into the "genteel" shape.

The operation of binding is necessarily very painful, and flesh or skin often breaks or cracks in consequence of compressing the toes underneath. Sores often are formed on the foot which are difficult to heal, because of the need of having the feet constantly bound. If undue haste is used by bandaging more tightly than is proper, in order to have the foot quickly become small, the pain becomes proportionately greater; if the girl is twelve or fifteen years old before her feet are bound, great difficulty is experienced in causing them to assume their required shape, and efforts to do so are accompanied with excessive pain, the bones having become hardened.

Such are the tortures inflicted upon the suffering women. Merely as a mark, not of wealth—for the poorest families sometimes have their daughters' feet bound—but as a mere index of barbarous "gentility." It helps them to marry in more respectable families, and distinguishes them from concubines of inferior wives, hired servants and female slaves, who generally have large feet.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE SUPERWOMAN.

Mr. Alfred Sutro, the well known dramatist, lectured at St. Pancras, to a large and interested audience, on the subject of "The Conflict between Brains and Beauty." He divided the clever men of the world into two classes—those who were unduly conscious of their cleverness and who felt that it separated them from their fellows, and those who, as they knew more and more, had deeper sympathy and were always seeking a truer understanding. While the one class destroyed, the other built up, looking more and more wonderingly at humble lives around, and becoming more akin to them as they progressed. The great hold that Dickens had was the feeling of simplicity, the feeling that he was with his fellow creatures. Around the humblest lives Dickens had woven the most immortal stuff. The great painters whom the world still reverenced never tried to shock or to startle, but how lovingly they painted their Madonnas.

GENIUSES RARE.

He had not much sympathy, he said, with that class of men who professed to disdain the verdict of contemporaries, but only sought to appeal to the few. Geniuses were the exceptions that proved the rule, but geniuses were rare outside the publishers' advertisements. In the mind of a genius, ideas were predominating and ever striving to rise to the surface, and the genius spent his life in the struggle. The man of genius was a fountain, at which the great mass of little writing-birds went periodically to quicken their minds. Tolstoy, Henry James, and George Meredith he instanced as amongst the great men who had exercised such influence in literature on the writings of an army of smaller writers.

HEROINES WHO OUGHT TO BE SLAPPED.

The brain Mr. Sutro considered as modern an institution as the telephone. Nowadays, we were all striving to be intellectual. There probably never was a time when so many clever men and women were turned into the field, and a peculiarity of quite a number of these exceedingly gifted persons was that they did not write for the people, but for a small inner band of admirers. They were not content to tell their story plainly, but all wanted to be prophets and seers—and there were not disciples enough to go round. They were heretics and anarchists, in the minds of whom our modern system of morality was bad. The lecturer referred in satirical terms to those callous heroines in fiction—heroines always protesting and whimpering, and with souls so soulful that one would like to slap them and send them to bed. Such heroines were seldom mothers. They were superwomen whom one could not conceive nursing a child. Concerning the heroes of the same school, Mr. Sutro was equally as severe. He regarded cruelty as the dominant note of the new school. The humbler virtues were not intellectual, and therefore, they were ruled out of court and summarily dismissed. The note of the new departure was a fierce, relentless egoism that brushed aside all duties for the gratification of self. Love was at the foundation of life, but for the moment, love was not in favour. Intellect was inclined to sniff at it.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette," November 11.

Meherban Gangadharrao Raghunathrao Gambhirrao Deshmukh, Second Class Sardar, to be an Honorary Magistrate with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class in the East Khandesh District.

Meherban Ramrav Krishna Vinchurker, First Class Sardar and Honorary Magistrate, First Class, Manmad in the Nasik District, invested with power to require security for good behaviour.

Mr. Shamrao Gunpatrao Kamalakar, Acting Junior Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits and Acting Clerk of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr. Govind Balvant Laghate to act as First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar during the absence on leave of Mr. Manohar Vishnu Kathavate or pending further orders.

Mr. Venkatrao Vaikunth Wagh to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bhiwadi, vice Mr. Govind Balwant Laghate.

Mr. Govind Balwant Laghate with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Ahmednagar District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that Court.

Mr. R. R. Hattangadi, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from 15th November or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Messrs. Kalidas Samal Modi and Jethalal Ranchhodlal, residing at Dhandhuka, are appointed, with effect from the 20th November to be Conciliators under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act within the limits of the Dhandhuka Taluka in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Krishnarav Harishchandra Goregamkar, B.A., LL.B., to be a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Mankeshwar Gopal Mhaskar, L.C.E., Chitnis to the Collector of Thana, is granted one month's privilege leave from the date of relief.

Mr. Jayaram Parashram Raje, Mamlatdar of Salsette, to do duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Thana vice Mr. Mankeshwar Gopal Mhaskar.

Mr. Haribhai Gopalji, B.A., to do duty as Mamlatdar of Salsette.

Mr. Gulabrai Dhirajram Lala, Head Clerk to the Commissioner, Northern Division, to act as Mamlatdar, and to do duty at Mehmadabad until further orders.

Mr Trimbak Chintaman Ghaisas, Head Clerk to the Collector of Sholapur is appointed to act as Chitnis to the Collector of Sholapur during the deputation of Mr. V. B. Naik appointed on special duty for two months in connection with acquisition of land for the Sholapur Municipality, or until further orders.

Mr. Ramchandra Trimbak Dev, B.A., Head Karkun, taluka Nandurbar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Sindkheda during the absence of Mr. J. R. Savant, B.A., on leave without pay for one month and eight days from the 7th instant, or until further orders.

Mr. Anant Bhaskar Nimkar, Head Karkun (pay Rs. 70), Dapoli Taluka in the Ratnagiri District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Narayen Anant Nadkarni for two months and thirteen days.

Mr. Abdul Gaffar Baig, Head Karkun, Rs. 80, Ranebennur, Dharwar District: is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence on privilege leave for three months of Mr. Narayen Ganesh Sahasrabudhe, B A.

Mr. Shaik Yasin Shaik Baban, Sub-Inspector, Dhadgaon Distillery, West Khandesh District (now Sub Inspector, Dapoli, N. D., Ratnagiri District), on Rs. 40, was granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th July, and R. P. Chavan, Jamadar, Excise Department, on Rs. 20, appointed to act for him.

Mr E G L Laird-MacGregor, Assistant Collector in charge Haveli Taluka to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Haveli Taluka, Poona District.

Mr J P Brander I C S, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the talukas of Jalgaon, Baver, Yaval and Bhusaval, including Edalabad Petha.

Mr E L Moysey, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, in the Thana District, is placed in charge of Bassein Sub-Division comprising the Salsette Bassein and Dahanu Talukas including the Umbargaon Mahal.

Mr. S. C. Mould, Assistant Engineer, on relief by Mr. J. J. B. Benson, Temporary Engineer, is retransferred to the Godavari Irrigation District.

Mr. R. A. Fitzherbert, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Poona to the Nasik District.

Mr. N. B. Baxter, Assistant Engineer, on relief by Mr. Kadambi Shrinivasachar, Executive Engineer, will remain attached to the West Khandesh District.

The following transfers are ordered for the benefit of the public service:—Mr. V. Narasinha Swamy Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Kanara District to the office of the Superintending Engineer, S. D.

Mr. N. D. Sreenolikar, Overseer, Second Grade, from the office of the Superintending Engineer, S. D., to the Bijapur District.

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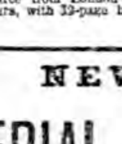

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BY THE WAY.

AT CREWE STATION.

Crewe porters seem to have a curious habit of answering the question you do not ask them. The experience of a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," is a case in point. At the station entrance he asked, "When is the next train to Manchester? The reply was, "Platform 5." He went to platform 5, and repeated his question. The answer was, "other end of the platform." Yet again he asked, "When is the next train to Manchester? and got" "First train after the next on this side." In desperation he altered the form of the question to, "Where shall I got the Manchester train?" and then he got the reply he had wanted all the time. "Six tweney-five, sir."

ANOTHER NAPOLEON RELIC.

An interesting addition has been made to the contents of the Army Museum in Paris in the shape of the red-and-white ensign, ornamented with gold beetles, which Napoleon gave to the troops in the island of Elba during his sojourn there. A French contemporary informs us that the flag came into the possession of Colonel Campbell, whom the Allies set to keep watch over the Emperor, when he made his sudden departure from the island, and has remained in the family ever since. The gift is one which the French nation will no doubt, be glad to have in their possession.

ST. LUKE AS AN ARTIST.

St. Luke, whose feast falls on October 18, is proverbially associated in weather folklore with a "little summer," His festival arrives in the brief summer which borrows his name, as if in sympathy with Nature's present display of most gorgeous colouring in field and forest. This may have inspired the tradition which makes him a painter as well as physician. Many Greek and Russian churches are proud of possessing some Byzantine "icon," attributed to St. Luke, generally of the Madonna; but old Robert Nelson drily remarks. "I believe it will be somewhat difficult to prove them true originals of our Evangelist."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

It may not be generally known that the design of the Crystal Palace, the future of which is just now a matter of considerable anxiety to Londoners was suggested by a small lily-house which stands close to the head gardener's villa on the Duke of Devonshire's estate at Chatsworth. Sir Joseph Paxton happened to visit Chatsworth whilst seeking a design for the exhibition buildings to be erected in Hyde Park, and was struck by the possibilities presented by the structure of the lily-house. "Tell me," he said to the Dukes agent John Marples could you extend that from here to Chatsworth House?" "Certainly," replied Marples. "Then it's done!" cried Paxton. And so the idea of the Crystal Palace was born.

WHY SAFONOFF DISCARDED THE BATON.

M. Wassily Safonoff, who was the conductor-in-chief at the Newcastle Festival—the first, by the way, held in the northern city—is the only great conductor who uses no baton. At a concert in Moscow five years ago he found he had left his baton at home, and, time pressing, he conducted with his hands, making the discovery, as he afterwards explained, holding up his two hands, that he had "ten batons instead of one." The London symphony Orchestra, which is engaged for the Newcastle Festival, and M Safonoff are old friends; for it was as conductor of that orchestra that he made his London debut in February 1906.

A SUSCEPTIBLE DELEGATE.

England sent some highly susceptibte delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire that recently assembled in Sydney. For instance, Mr. H. A. Riseley, the representative of the Bristol Chamber. He exclaimed to a Sydney interviewer: "My word, you do see a lot of handsome girls in a walk through the main streets of this city. The Australian girl is a picture, and no mistake." Mr. Riseley says wages no doubt are higher in Australia than in England, but that was more than counterbalanced by the high cost of living.

DOCTORS AND THE MORPHIA HABIT.

Dr. Oscar Jennings, in his book, "The Morphia Habit," just published by Balliere, Tindall, and Co. makes the extraordinary statement that "one medical man out of four is a drug habitue, usually a morphinist; that the proportion of medical addicts to the total of cases is in some statistics as high as 90 per cent.; and that one-fifth of the mortality in the profession is said to be caused by morphinism." Dr. Jennings is evidently an authority on the subject of the morphia habit, but we can hardly imagine that an allegation of this kind is likely to pass unchallenged.

NEW YORK TO CUBA IN THE SAME CARRIAGE.

The railway connecting the "Keys" of Florida which was involved in the recent hurricane, is the most ambitious railway yet projected. Viaducts are to connect all the islands from the coast of Florida to Key West, one being as much as seven miles wide. The trains will run literally through the open sea, with the Atlantic on one side and the Gulf of Mexico on the other, for a distance of over seventy miles. At Key West they will be run on to specially constructed steamers, taken to Havana and there transferred to the Cuban railway, to continue the journey to Santiago. A section of the line was opened last year and when it is quite finished one may board the train in New York and be taken in the same carriage to Santiago de Cuba in about forty hours.

FOREST RESERVES IN CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament has established since 1900 twenty-one forest reserves. Six of these are situated in Manitoba, four in Saskatchewan, three in Alberta, and eight in British Columbia. They embrance an area of 5,391 square miles. In the three Prairie Provinces the reserves have been established more with the view of supplying homesteaders with building material, fencing and fuel, than as a povision for the lumber trade. The population of these provinces now total over one million, and it is estimated that in a few years time it will have increased to several millions.

AUSTRALIA'S GRAND OLD WOMAN.

Miss C. H Spence is Austrlia's grand old woman. Although eighty-five, she was lecturing in Melbourne quite lately. She was a friend and correspondent of George Eliot, the novelist, concerning whom she contributed a notable article to the "Melbourne Review. Miss Spence published her first book, a story of the goldfields, in 1854, and this she followed up with half a dozen other novels depicting Australian life and character. She has also published books in the domains of religion and political economy. Miss Spence was born in Melrose and emigrated with her parents to Australia seventy years ago. Apart from her literary work, she is known for her long and zealous labours on behalf of neglected childern at the Antipodes.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The literary world of Berlin has become quite stirred over the announced publication in that city of what may be described as a freak book. We are indebted to a Paris contemporary for particulars. The volume in question is a novel in twelve chapters, each one of which has been written by a different author. It seems that several of the best-known modern writers of Germany have collaborated in the scheme. Each author was instructed to make his portion of the work as involved as he could, so that the work of his successor might be the more difficult. Prizes are to be given to reades who will guess rightly the authors of the various chapters.

"ELBOW ROOM" IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

By far the most impressive fact about Western Australia, according to Sir Cornthwaite Rason, Agent-General for that State, in the October number of "Britannia," is its enormous territory. How many people, he wonders, realise that Western Australia, with an area of more than 975,000 square miles and extending from north to south over 20 degrees of latitude, occupies almost one-third of the whole Australian Continent? Of this area Sir Cronthwaite states that 78,000 square miles are suitable for agriculture and fruit-growing, 360,000 square miles for sheep farming and cattle-raising, and 500,000 square miles for minerals. Seeing that the population is little more than 280,000, there is still plenty of "elbow room" in the State.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

BEAU BURGLAR.

Another severe blow to the drama. There is no such thing in real life as a burglar in evening dress. Mr. George R. Sims has said so, and Mr. Melville, the late head of the Special Service Branch at Scotland Yard, has confirmed Mr. Sims' statement. Beau Burglar is a creature of the novelist's and the dramatist's imagination. "All this well-dressed burglar business is sheer nonsense," says Mr. Melville; and although the burglar business is not a thing that wears clothes of any sort, either from Poole's or from Shoddy and Company, I know quite well, writes a London correspondent, what the great detective means. He means what I have already said—that there is no such thing in real life as a burglar in evening dress.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

Mr. Melville admits—he cannot help doing so—that there are plenty of swindling company promoters in evening dress, to say nothing of sable-lined overcoats and diamond rings. But there are no actual burglars going to work in "our specialite silk-lined throughout from five guiness." Strange things happen at house parties in the country. Strange things happen at the mansions of the mighty around the parks of Hyde and St. James. We read of these in the newspapers now and then, and they are facts beyond dispute. But you may be the guest of Lord and Lady Blank, in town or country, year in and year out, and never once have the luck, on sneaking down into the library in the middle of the night for a literary cure for insomnia, to discover her ladyship's nephew in the act of removing the family jewels from the safe in the wall. It's not done. At least, it's not done by her ladyship's nephew, in love with the Earl of Tutut's charming niece. Society still leaves this sort of amusement out of its programme.

RAFFLES THE RIDICULOUS.

We had all hoped that we might one day, or one night, come across a Raffles in real life—and, of course, in someone else's house. It would be tremendous fun to go down into a Peer's library one night and find Mr. Lloyd George busy with a dark lantern and a jemmy. His explanation of the affair would be as humorous as the situation itself. But it is of no use hoping for such an experience. The scene belongs entirely to fantastic melodrama.

THERE IS NO "SPIDER."

And only imagine it: there is no Spider! Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, when he wrote "The Silver King", put the villain, Spider (Mr. Willard's great part), into evening dress without any authority whatever but his own. When I saw this play at the Princess' in the days of my first youth, it gave me untold joy to feel that burglary was not the monopoly of Bill Sikes. (It was when the "Daily Telegraph" was running the correspondence, "What shall We Do with Our Boys?") A big boy told me then that most of the mysterious burglaries in the West-end were the work of such men as Spider, and that they could be seen any evening discussing their nefarious plans for midnight and the small hours, through the windows of the clubs along Pall Mall and St. James' Street. I believed this for many a dreamy day, and although I long since gave up the habit of supposing Clubland to be the headquarters of the well-dressed burglar, I still clung to the notion that Mr. Jones' Spider was at the bottom of all burglaries of decent magnitude, such as led to the disappearance of famous pictures and diamond "ta-ra-ras" (to repeat a delicious malapropism which came to light recently in the paddock at Newmarket); and I might have been found clinging to that notion to-day if Mr. George R. Sims and Mr. Melville had not put burglars back into their regulation attire, as we have had it depicted to us from time immemorial by the comic artists.

FROM "DAGONET," TOO!

What is so surprising about the whole business is that this news as to there being no well-dressed burglars should have come to us from Mr. George R. Sims and Mr. Melville. I cannot understand the author of "Light o' London" not believing in Spiders. The thing is quite uncanny, and gives me the cold shivers. We shall be hearing soon from Mr. George Bernand Shaw that he doesn't believe in vegetarianism, Fabianism, and himself; or from Mr. Stead that he doesn't believe in planchette and table-turning; or from Mr. Eugen Sandow that he doesn't believe in physical culture. And to think that any man bearing the great name of Melville, whether he be an ex-detective or an ex-Premier, should publicly share Mr. Sims' views on the subject! Surely he owes it to the respective authors of "The Bad Girl" of the Family" and "The Soldier's Wedding" to advertise in the agony column that he has no connection either with Mr. Frederick Melville or Mr. Walter Melwille! It is enough to make these gentlemen hide their heads in crimson shame to think that a Melville lives and breathes and writes to the papers, who does not believe in the swell mobsman! But perhaps Mr. Sims and Mr. Melville are only pulling our legs after all. Dull times frequently have the effect of making serious people recklessly frivolous.

QUIXOTE OR JUAN.

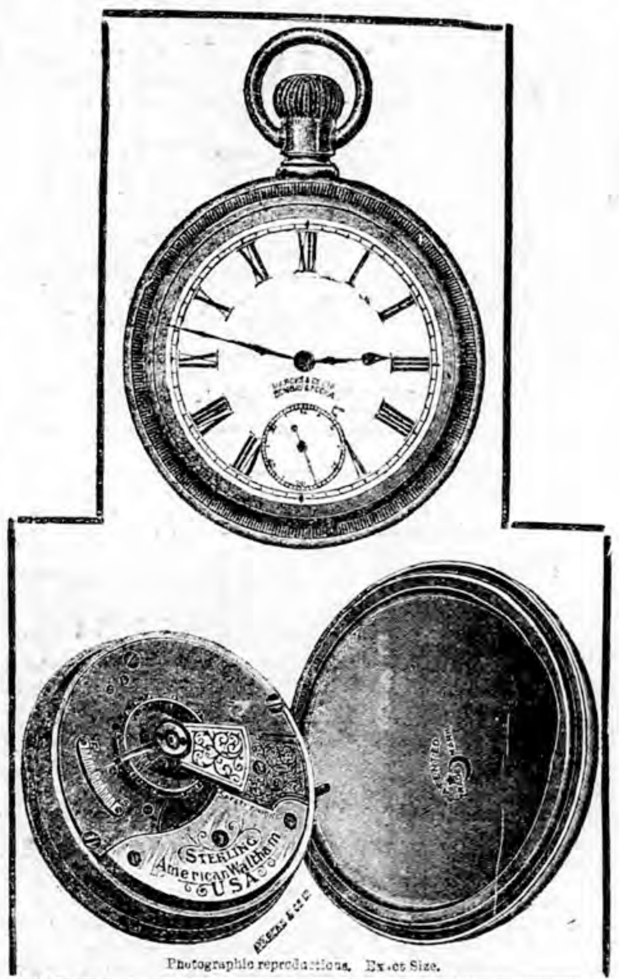
"Don" is a capital title for Mr. Rudolf Besier's clever comedy at the Haymarket. For when a man is quixotic in his generosity to woman in distress, especially young woman in distress, it is not to the Don Quixote in him that his friends and relations attribute his actions, but to the Don Juan. This is the case with the much too tender-hearted and much too unconventional Stephen Bonnington, who takes Elizabeth Thompsett away from her husband, because he is a brute to her, and removes her to the roof of his sorrowing parents.

A DIFFICULT SITUATION.

On the way to "the old home," Stephen has been foolish enough to rest the night at a Sheffield hotel. with Elizabeth in his company. He explains to his people, and to General and Mrs. and Miss Sinclair, to the latter of whom he is engaged—and explains to them with all the unaffected simplicity of an infant learning to walk—that he sat up all night at Elizabeth's bedside holding her hand, and drying her tears and telling her that he wouldn't let the nasty husband come and take her away. His father and mother, as well as his "fiancee," know he is speaking the truth. The General and his wife "'don't think." And all have fears that Stephen will have some difficulty in getting Elizabeth's husband to believe that it was not Don Juan but Don Quixote who did this amazing thing, and was proud of it.

A PLYMOUTH BROTHER.

Stephen has quite an exciting time with Albert Thompsett, a ranting Evangelist with a bullet head and a revolver. Thompsett knows nothing actually of Don Quixote, or, for the matter of that, of Don Juan. All he knows is that Stephen has run away with his wife, and that he is going to "make 'im ply for it, with Gawd's 'elp." But in the end—after, it must be confessed, a somewhat tedious length of argument—Elizabeth tells the assembled company, which includes her Plymouth Brother-Husband, that Stephen had behaved to her like a sister and a mother, and that although she had given him to understand that she loved him and was prepared to make any sacrifice to him, he on his part had remained that sister and that mother to her, with a father and a family lawyer and a few maiden aunts thrown in, and had taken her from her Hyde Park Cornery husband just as he might have rescued a dog or a horse from a brutal owner. The explanation completely satisfies Thompsett, and he and Elizabeth go away to start life afresh, Albert promising Stephen that he will be more of a husband to her and less of a Plymouth Brother. The warm-hearted idealist, Stephen Bonnington, is rather a mouthful to swallow, He is really too innocent of the world and its ways for anything. And he is not too considerate to his patient "fiancee," Ann Sinclair. It seems that he would expect her to rest satisfied with his argument: "I could not love thee dear, so well, loved I not succouring other men's wives more." Ann is indeed a brick all the way through, and, to tell truth, she is much more than a shade too good for a man who has such little commonsense as Stephen. One shudders to think what the poor girl will have to go through when she is Mrs. Bonnington, and one feels that Mr. Besier's finely-written comedy should end, not with a vow from Thompsett that he will be a good husband to Elizabeth, but with a sacred oath from Stephen that he will be a good husband to Ann, and that henceforth and for ever after, where the wives of the Plymouth Bretheren are concerned, he will mind his own business.



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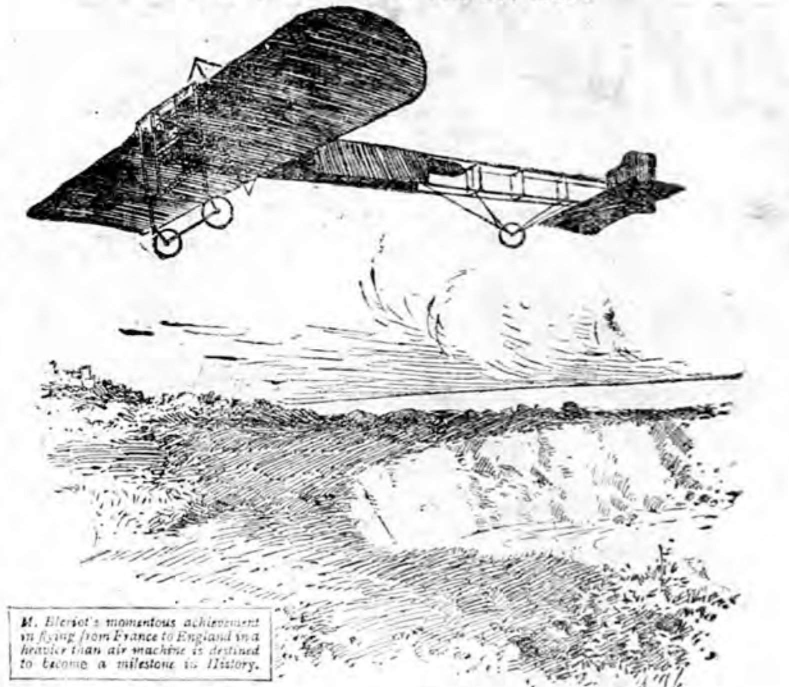

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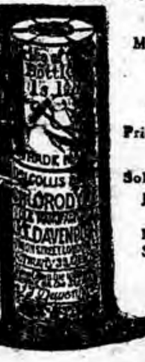

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